# The New-York Times.

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## ALBANY.

### FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

THE CLOSING SCENES—SPEAKER HUSTED LEAVES THE CHAIR MORE POPULAR THAN EVER—THE POLICE BILL.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ALBANY, April 30.—The pledges given by Speaker Husted and the other Republican leaders, when the Legislature convened, that the session would be a short and a pure one, have been well redeemed. At 3:30 yesterday the Legislature of 1874 adjourned *sine die*. The session closed just a month earlier than last year, its duration extending but little over the hundred days. That its record has been eminently pure and free from blemish, and one of which the Republican Party have every reason to be proud, is universally conceded. Probably in no previous Legislature were so many jobs killed and so very few passed.

THANKS TO SPEAKER HUSTED.

In the Assembly yesterday, toward the close of the session, Mr. Weed offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Assembly of 1874 be and they are hereby tendered to Hon. James W. Husted, the Speaker of this House, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of that office.

Mr. Weed then spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: I do not propose at this time, Sir, to take up any considerable time of the House in reference to these resolutions. For a number of years, Sir, I have been a member of this Assembly. I know, Sir, that it is the custom upon the adjournment of every legislative body to pass resolutions commending the course of the presiding officer. I am aware, Sir, that whatever animosities may have existed in the minds of the men who constitute this or almost any other legislative body, when it comes to the time, Sir, when we are to separate after the brief sojourn we have had together, to leave for our homes, to take each other by the hand, and bid each other good-by and God speed, with a feeling that must be prominent in every breast that it may be the last time upon earth that we shall look each other in the face; I say that I know, Sir, whatever may have been the animosities that have existed during the session, they are wiped out in that humane forgiveness and forgetfulness that pervades the heart of every man. But, Sir, during my experience in legislative bodies, I never have seen the time when there was such a universal sentiment that the presiding officer of the legislative body had tried and succeeded so well in doing his duty, in treating all the members of this House, without regard to party, fairly and impartially, and one who has occupied the chair so ably and performed its duties so well. It is, therefore, with great gratification, Mr. Speaker, that I, at this time, offer these resolutions; that I, at this time ask the members of this House, of both the majority and the minority, to join in rendering that just meed of praise to the man who has occupied the position which the gentleman from Westchester has filled—a position hard to fill; and one which must necessarily require severe rulings. We cheerfully award him the honor of having performed that duty fairly, honestly, uprightly, and ably.

I therefore hope, Mr. Speaker, that these resolutions may receive the unanimous assent of all the members of this body.

Mr. Beebe arose and said:

Mr. Speaker: This is no idle formality. Seldom is it the privilege of a legislative body to have the services of one so able, so upright, so impartial, so urbane, and so generous to all as it has been our lot to have this Winter. Now, Sir, I am entirely unprepared to say a word upon the resolutions before us, because I was unaware that they would be introduced at this time; but I cannot let the occasion pass by without lending my earnest, though humble effort to secure to these resolutions that which needs no effort at my hands—the spontaneous, unanimous indorsement of this entire body. Sir, James W. Husted is a gentleman whose hand has never closed in mine in friendship's clasp without sending a thrill of pride and joy to the very centre of my heart. I feel, Sir, that in honoring him I honor myself. Review the record of his administration as our presiding officer and point to a single fault in it if you can. I challenge the most careful criticism and scrutiny of his most malignant enemies (if he has an enemy) on earth. Sir, I propose to occupy no time in speaking to these resolutions. It is entirely a work of supererogation. I know that our hearts in their most sincere impulses go with our voices when we vote "aye" upon these resolutions.

Mr. Alvord rose and said:

MR. SPEAKER: The superior of many, the peer of every one, who has presided over this House in its deliberations, we are about to perform the last tribute of respect to Hon. James W. Husted, as we approach at the tail end of the session the resolutions giving thanks to the presiding officer of this House. Sir, I have had the pleasure and the honor of, with him, enjoying the privilege of being in this House for four years of my legislative experience. I have ever found him courteous and kind, able and ready to do that which was right. Under a cloud of the past, not because of his own conduct, but because of the misunderstanding of those who undertook to criticise his action, he has gradually arisen from it until he has received at the hands of this Assembly the honor of being its presiding officer. No more pleasant, no more grateful duty ever was performed upon my part, than when I did, at the beginning of the session of this House, being bound to no one, cast my vote for Hon. James W. Husted. Kind, genial, and affable, firm, yet courteous, in the chair, he has won new honors to surround his brow in the coming future; and he will go from here not only with our approbation, not only with our heartfelt thanks, but with the approbation of the people of the State of New-York, for the dignified, able, learned, and gentlemanly manner with which he has presided over the deliberations of this Assembly.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Resolutions of thanks to Hon. John O'Donnell, the efficient and urbane Clerk of the House, were also adopted.

CLOSING SCENES.

It is to the credit of the Speaker and the Legislature that the closing hours were not marked by any of those exhibitions of buffoonery which marked the termination of previous sessions. Everything was conducted in a dignified and orderly manner. There was no mock session, and to the last, as all through the session, the lobbyists were kept rigidly excluded from the floor. When the hour of adjournment arrived Mr. Husted rose and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: The hour of final adjournment, designated by a joint resolution of the Senate and Assembly, is at hand. The stroke of the gavel, which summoned us to our work, will, in a moment, declare that work accomplished. Before the last adieu is spoken, I cannot let pass the opportunity to thank you, with emotions of the most sincere gratitude, for the uniform courtesy and the unnumbered acts of kindness experienced at your hands. The cordiality that has ever marked our official intercourse has, with me, ripened into a sentiment of warm friendship toward every member on this floor, and enables me to carry into private life the remembrance of a delightful association. Never has it been my good fortune to be connected with a deliberative body composed of so many able representatives, and so noted for the fairness and generosity of its members. But it is not by virtue of its qualities and characteristics alone that this Legislature has won "golden opinions." To it has been intrusted the grave question of perfecting, and submitting for popular action, amendments to the "organic law" of a most important character. It has met this and all other great issues that have come up for consideration in a spirit devoid of all partisan bias, and has reached its final conclusions after most painstaking and deliberate investigation. Tested by its acts it comes forth from the crucible of public judgment stamped with the seal of universal approbation. It has achieved a reputation for integrity, for faithful discharge of duty, for honest devotion to the rights and interests of the people, which have caused its name to be honored and respected throughout the confines of the State. Gentlemen, the session of 1874 deserves to be treasured up in remembrance by every one of us as

"A thing of joy to memory
In all the years to come."

Wishing you a safe return to your homes, and a joyous greeting from friends and constituents, I bid you farewell, and, in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, I pronounce this House of Assembly adjourned, *sine die*.

The eloquent and feeling address of the Speaker was greeted with a perfect whirlwind of applause, and the members, Republicans and Democrats alike, crowded round the desk to congratulate him and bid him an affectionate farewell. A general hand-shaking ensued, cordial good wishes and earnest hopes to meet again were interchanged, and gradually the members dispersed and soon the hall which had witnessed their struggles, their rivalries, and their deliberations, was deserted and silent.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

During the session, 1,396 bills were introduced, and 1,096 considered in general orders. The Assembly passed 971 bills, and the Senate 273. Two-thirds of these were special acts; 329 were passed this week.

THE POLICE BILL.

At the opening of the session of the House Mr. Lincoln moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow the passage of a bill by a majority vote. The motion prevailed, and the Senate bill, taking away from the Aldermen the power of confirmation, was put upon its third reading. The Democrats adhered to the compact, entered into yesterday, and made no factional opposition to the passage of the bill. Messrs. Weed, Beebe, and others, of course, "put themselves on record," in opposition to the act. The bill finally passed by a vote of 70 to 48.

CLOSING SCENES IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate throughout the entire day the utmost decorum was observed, and while there was an unusual amount of bustle and confusion consequent upon the rapidity with which business was transacted, the Chamber was entirely free from the riot and discord which disgraced the closing hours of former Legislatures. For this good ending to a satisfactory session particular credit is due to Lieutenant Governor Robinson and the President *pro tem.*, Senator Robertson, who by their coolness and decision nipped in the bud one or two threatened outbreaks of a disorderly character. That the conduct of the gentlemen named was duly appreciated may be inferred from the fact that the resolutions of thanks to them, in which were embodied the most flattering expression of esteem and respect, were adopted by a unanimous vote of the Senate.

Shortly after their adoption, the hour of 3:30 having arrived, President Robinson rose and spoke as follows:

SENATORS—The hour fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature having arrived, I congratulate you on the termination of your labors for this session. You will leave this Chamber with the consciousness of having faithfully discharged your duty to your constituents and to the State. Not for many years has a Legislature convened in this Capitol which has so fully met the expectations of the people.

Your prompt response to the message of the Governor in adopting resolutions denouncing all schemes for the inflation of the currency has met with universal approval, and the later action of the President has relieved the citizens of this State from all anxiety on that account. The vigilance of the different standing committees and the scrutiny with which they have examined the bills submitted to them are commendable in the highest degree. Few measures of doubtful expediency have been matured, and the amount of special legislation has been much less than usual. Instead of the censorious criticisms so often applied to a retiring Legislature, the public press and men of all parties speak in terms of praise of your action.

At the commencement of this session many of us were strangers to each other, but, however much we may differ on questions of public policy, I believe we shall part sincere personal friends. The position of presiding officer is often one of perplexity, but you have at all times shown a disposition to assist and not to embarrass. Any errors I may have committed have been generously overlooked, and your courtesy and kindness during the whole session merit my grateful acknowledgment.

In the performance of the duties devolving on me, I have been governed by an earnest desire to do equal and exact justice to all and show no partiality or favor to any one. In this I trust I have succeeded. If I have in any degree failed, it has been unwittingly and not intentionally.

For the resolutions you have adopted approving my conduct as President of the Senate, I return you my heart-felt thanks.

Wishing you all a safe and happy return to your homes, I bid you farewell.

I now declare the Senate adjourned without day.

At the conclusion of the President's address, an animated scene of leave-taking was enacted. Old bickerings were forgotten, political disputes cast aside, and hand in hand Republicans and Democrats left the Chamber, declaring that the session of 1874 was the most harmonious and satisfactory one in which it had ever been their good fortune to take part.

RAPID TRANSIT.

From the commencement of the session, this morning, the friends of the Eastman Rapid Transit bill expected that it would be reported from the Railroad Committee, and succeed in being placed upon its final passage. These hopes, however, were vain ones. Just before the hour of adjournment Senator Selkreg, Chairman of the committee named, addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have an explanation to make, which although not strictly within the province of a question of privilege is yet of sufficient importance, it seems to me, to occupy a portion of the time of the Senate. The night before last the Railroad Committee received a bill known as the Eastman Rapid Transit bill, and gave the friends of the measure a hearing of an hour's duration. I was compelled to serve on the conference committee on the Supply bill in the afternoon, and the other members of the committee heard further arguments upon the bill. It is a bill which has attracted universal attention, which has been commented upon throughout the entire State, and which under ordinary circumstances the committee would have felt bound to have reported to the Senate. I understand from the other members of the committee that yesterday afternoon the friends of this measure presented to the committee no less than sixteen distinct amendments, and the opposition to the bill presented a large number in addition. The friends of the measure yesterday morning demanded, even with threats, that the committee should report this bill upon only about half an hour's consideration, when the House below had discussed it for weeks, where the bill had been changed and remodeled. I feel that the Railroad Committee cannot be charged with retaining this bill in the waning hours of the session, for we have had no proper time to carefully consider the mass of amendments which the friends of the bill, as well as those opposed, have felt called upon to present. I feel also that it is but just to myself and just to the other members of the committee that this explanation should be made.

At the conclusion of Senator Selkreg's remarks Senator Ledwith moved that the bill be committed to the Committee on Cities, with power to report complete. This was objected to by Senator Ganson, and the Eastman Rapid Transit bill can now be numbered among the things of the past, as was predicted in these columns some weeks ago. The Third and Fourth Avenue Rapid-transit bills were allowed to die by their friends. They were introduced for the purpose of injuring other legitimate undertakings, and to a considerable extent their object has been attained.

FIFTH AVENUE.

The Assembly bill providing for the repavement of Fifth avenue, in New-York City, was brought up by Senator Woodin, who moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from further consideration of it, and that it be placed upon its final passage. This was objected to by Senator Ganson, and it was generally supposed that the matter was ended. This, however, was a mistake. About fifteen minutes afterward the motion was renewed by Senator Bradley. Senator Ganson again objected, and, unanimous consent being necessary, the motion was withdrawn. At this time Senator Ganson was appointed one of a committee to wait on the Governor for the purpose of informing him of the approaching adjournment of the Senate. No sooner had the committee left the chamber than Senator Bradley renewed the motion, and, no one objecting, the bill came to a vote, when, after a short but sharp discussion, it was lost by a large majority.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

Senator Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on the Supply bill, to-day presented his report relative to the reformatories and asylums. The committee agreed substantially upon the amendments which were adopted in the Senate, except that they have been redrawn and made fuller. They provide that the Governor shall appoint a superintending builder to take charge of the asylums at Buffalo, Middletown, and Poughkeepsie, and also the Reformatory at Elmira, leaving to him the entire control and management of the construction of the buildings, he taking the place of the Building Commissioners or Managers, and being clothed with the whole powers hitherto possessed by them, so far as the construction of the building is concerned. He is subject to removal by the Governor at any time for cause. In relation to the new Capitol, the committee have agreed upon a compromise. The present Superintendent is to be removed within thirty days and another nominated by the Commissioners and appointed, by and with the consent and approval of the Governor. The Superintendent shall be clothed with the same powers as were provided for by the amendment offered by Senator Ray. He is to be a man of large practical experience, and is to have entire control and management of the construction of the new Capitol, and is to take the place of the present Superintendent, so far as the construction of the building is concerned, subject to removal by the Governor on sufficient charges. Senator Wood further reported that the Committee on Finance had not yet concluded the investigation in relation to the new Capitol, as information which had been called for from the architect had not been furnished. He had been asked to show what alterations had been made in the plans of the building after they had been adopted, in order that it might be ascertained what additional expense had been incurred by such change.

After the report of the committee had been accepted the Annual Supply bill was called up and passed. The bill, as it goes to the Governor, gives very general satisfaction, and is universally commented upon as the cleanest bill that has passed for years.

Subsequent to the final disposition of the bill the following resolution was presented by Senator Dickinson and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the Finance Committee of the Senate be authorized to continue the investigation commenced touching the management of the Capitol Commissioners, with power to send for persons and papers, and are hereby instructed to report within ten days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature.

YESTERDAY'S WORK IN THE SENATE.

Some idea of the amount of business transacted to-day may be had when it is stated that no less than fifty-one bills were read and passed between the hours of 10 and 3:30. Among them was the Appropriation bill; that in relation to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York; the bill which authorizes the widening of King's Bridge road; that which provides for the extension of Lewis street, in New-York City; a second bill explanatory of the act consolidating the City and County of New-York, and the one which gives legal advertising to the *Daily Register*. The bill to incorporate the New-York Quick Transit Company was lost.

## THE MISSISSIPPI OVERFLOW.

THE NEW-YORK MAILS JUST RECEIVED AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30.—Mails from New-York to the 25th inst. have been received. The officials of the Jackson Railroad announce that everything is in order from New-Orleans to Cairo and Memphis for the transportation of mails and passengers.

THE WEATHER COLD AND RIVER FALLING.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 30.—There was a light frost last night, but very little damage was done. The weather is fair to-day. The river has fallen greatly, and all trains are running on time.

THE INUNDATED COUNTRY—GREAT DESTITUTION PREVAILING.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—Jacksonport, Clarendon, and Indian Bay, on the White River, are inundated. The officers of the steamer St. Genevieve report the whole country from Skipmith's Landing to the mouth of the Yazoo under water, and great destitution among the inhabitants. The river here is still rising slowly.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SUFFERING.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—About $5,000 in money and supplies have been raised here for the sufferers by the inundation. Thus far the city authorities have taken no action in the matter.

THE BOSTON CONTRIBUTIONS.

BOSTON, April 30.—Contributions in Boston for the Louisiana sufferers now amount to $43,000.

THE SELMA RIVER, IN ALABAMA, FALLING.

SELMA, Ala., April 30.—The Alabama River is falling slowly. The damage done is great, and between this place and Mobile a large cotton area is under water. The scarcity of cotton-seed will prevent the replanting of the crop.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—A. J. Drexel, Treasurer of the Louisiana Relief Fund, acknowledges receipt of subscriptions for $4,851, and has authorized the Mayor of New-Orleans to draw on him for $10,000.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Signal Office reports as follows in reference to the condition of the Western rivers for the past twenty-four hours: The Mississippi has fallen one inch at St. Paul, risen from La Crosse to Warsaw, fallen from that point to Cairo, remained about stationary thence to Vicksburg with an upward tendency, and fallen four inches at New-Orleans, being now twenty inches below the beach-mark at that point. The Missouri has fallen at all points except Lexington, where there has been a slight rise of two inches. The Ohio has fallen at Pittsburg, and risen from Marietta to Evansville, with a downward tendency below that point. The greatest rise is thirty inches at Louisville. The Alleghany, Monongahela, and Arkansas have fallen steadily, while the Cumberland and Red Rivers have risen slightly.

*THE CRUSADERS AT CAMDEN, N. J.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—To-night a large body of the crusaders attended a meeting of the Camden (N. J.) City Council, with a numerously-signed petition against the sale of liquor. The council received the petition; but when the crusaders expressed a wish to address them, they refused to listen on the ground that it was against their rules to stop the regular business to listen to speeches from outsiders.

*THE DAMAGE TO CROPS IN THE SOUTH.*

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 30.—A severe frost in this section last night did considerable damage to cotton and corn. A map received by the Cotton Exchange from John B. Lafitte & Co., of New-Orleans, shows that 14,000 square miles of territory in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas are covered with water. This territory embraces some of the best cotton lands in these States.

*BOAT RACING ON THE SELMA RIVER.*

SELMA, Ala., April 30.—Thousands of people lined the banks of the river this morning to watch the boat race. Four boats were entered: Katie Putnam, Lady Elgin, Great Eastern, and Little Selma. The distance was two miles, from Beech Creek to the *Times* Building, and the time was five and a half minutes.

*WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.*

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 30.—The Governor has appointed as Railroad Commissioners, under the law of last Winter, J. H. Osborne, a granger, of Oshkosh, for three years; Geo. H. Paul, of the Milwaukee *News*, for two years, and J. W. Hoyt, a scientist, of Madison, for one year.

*FATAL ACCIDENT.*

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., April 30.—Charles Hoag, of South Dover, was killed on the Housatonic Railroad last night. His team of horses became unmanageable and ran upon the track in front of a train. The animals were also killed.

## WASHINGTON.

### THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE BILL—WESTERN POSTAL CONTRACTS—THE EADS SYSTEM OF IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI PASSES—POLYGAMY BEFORE CONGRESS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The House, after a day's debate, passed the Louisville and Portland Canal bill with the Senate amendment. The bill was supported by the representatives from the portion of country affected by the canal, and by the votes of many Eastern men. The only formidable opposition was by Mr. William A. Wheeler, of New-York. Mr. Wheeler made a most manly and decided stand against the bill, but his opposition was unable to defeat it, against the very powerful combination of interests and votes against him. Mr. Wheeler alluded, with much feeling, to the gross personal abuse of him by the Western press on account of his opposition to this measure. Mr. Wheeler still maintained that the bill was a proposition to take private property, and to a very large amount, in violation of an express statute, since the State of Kentucky, he contended, had never ceded jurisdiction. Mr. Wheeler's speech was a very able legal argument, and the validity of his opposition was generally admitted on the floor.

POST OFFICE CONTRACTS IN THE WEST.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning devoted two hours to Luttrell, the Oregon Granger from the Modoc district, and Representative Stone, of Missouri, to enable them to substantiate their voluminous charges of fraud against the Post Office Department, in the matter of the awarding of the Western mail contracts, but their efforts were fruitless. This same committee last winter, for two months, investigated the whole subject, and submitted a report exonerating the Post Office Department. The matter arises out of the old "straw-bid" system, which it was thought the legislation of last year would cure. It is by no means certain, however, that the new act has provided the proper remedy, and at the request of the Postmaster General, the House Post Office Committee is again at work endeavoring to devise some means by which the Postmaster General will be able to protect the Government from the straw bidders.

THE PASSES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Transportation have agreed to a bill authorizing James B. Eads to proceed in the work of deepening the channel of one of the outlets or passes of the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, according to his jetty plans. The bill provides that the passes shall be selected by himself; authorizes him to construct such walls and jetties and levees as may be necessary, provided that the work shall not delay the free navigation of any channel now navigated by large vessels; that the work shall begin within eight months after the passage of the bill; that Eads must obtain twenty feet of water within thirty months from the approval of the act; that the act shall be void unless after twenty feet has been deepened two feet additional shall be deepened during each succeeding year until the entire depth shall reach twenty-eight feet; whenever twenty feet shall be permanently established by means of these jetties, with a channel 600 feet in width, sufficient for the passage of two large ships, the Government shall pay Eads $1,000,000. Provision is made for the payment to Eads of $1,000,000 for every two feet additional beyond the twenty feet. These payments are not to be made, except upon the report of a Board of Commissioners selected by the President from the army or navy or the Coast Survey service, to decide as to the permanency of the channel. This arrangement has the novel feature for a Government work that the cost and risks of failure fall upon the contractor.

THE UTAH DELEGATE AND POLYGAMY.

The Mormon case will soon be brought before the House. Mr. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Elections, this afternoon submitted the majority report of that committee in the contested case of Maxwell vs. Cannon. The report is positive as to Maxwell that he was not elected, but although Cannon received a majority of votes it does not of itself entitle him to the seat. Mr. Hazelton, as an individual member of the committee, offered an amendment which goes to the merits of the question of polygamy. The amendment charges "that Cannon is living polygamously with four wives, which is contrary to the United States statute of July 1, 1862, and that he has taken an oath inconsistent with his duties and allegiance to the United States." The amendment calls for a special committee of nine to try the truthfulness of these charges and report. Mr. Harrison, of the committee, gave notice that he should present a minority report declaring that Cannon, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat. This makes a direct issue on the entire question of polygamy. The debate will doubtless take a very wide range, and will involve the very grave and interesting subject of the constitutionality of polygamy as a religious institution.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S EXPLORATIONS.

Referring to a statement in these dispatches that Lieut. Wheeler's exploration last year cost the Government $250,000, the statement is made from the War Department that the expenditures were $90,000 last year, and that the aggregate expenditures for the exploring operations under his charge have been $225,000 since 1869. Two hundred and twenty-eight thousand square miles have been covered by his surveys, making the expenditure to the square mile a little less than one dollar. The reform that seems to be earnestly demanded in regard to the explorations west of the 100 meridian, is that they should all of them be brought into conformity to some general system, that uniformity of results may be secured and duplication of the work prevented. The attempt to bring about reforms in this business is leading to some personal controversies, which are to be regretted, because to array the friends of one surveying organization against the friends of another prevents that kind of deliberation and examination which would lead to the adoption of the best method of conducting the surveys.

THE LAND OFFICE CLERKS.

The appropriation for the clerical service in the General Land Office has run short about $8,000 for the year, and in consequence the clerks have received notice that they will have each four days' leave of absence in May and June without pay. The work of the office is with great difficulty kept to current dates by all the force that has been employed, but in the present temper of the House toward appropriations, the Interior Department prefers to cut off about one-sixth of the working force of the Land Office for the rest of the year, rather than attempt to get the $8,000 deficiency appropriation necessary to keep the clerks of the office fully employed.

ADDITIONAL ARMY PAYMASTERS.

The Senate to-day passed the bill to provide for the appointment of six additional Paymasters in the army, after some discussion as to who should be selected for the positions, Mr. West urging the selection of officers from other branches of the service, while Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, desired to have the appointments conferred upon volunteer officers in the late war not below the rank of Captain. Mr. Logan, Chairman of the Military Committee, opposed all such amendments, and advocated that the whole matter be left in the hands of the President, as he had been a military man, and could select suitable persons as well as the Senate. In the course of his remarks he said some gentlemen seemed to have lost faith in the President during the last few days, but he had not. The bill passed as it was reported by the committee.

SENATOR NORWOOD ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Senate to-day listened to a very remarkable speech in opposition to the Civil Rights bill from Mr. Norwood, of Georgia. Mr. Norwood was very facetious in his remarks about the political and social elevation of the "man and brother," whom he still persists in calling by a name spelled with two Gs. The Senator labors under the impression that the Civil Rights bill is to form some matrimonial connection between his family and the African race. He was not well enough to conclude his speech to-day, and will continue it to-morrow.

THE BRIDGE AT OMAHA.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to a compromise bill relative to the Omaha Bridge and the Union Pacific Railroad. The substantial features of the compromise are these: The bridge is to be left as it is at present as regards independent ownership; the security of the bridge bonds is to be undisturbed, and the control of the bridge and the odious tolls are to remain, as at present, with the Union Pacific Road; the Union Pacific Railroad, however, will be compelled to remove the present blockade in freight transfers at the bridge, and to transfer all freight to the Iowa side.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee, at a special meeting this morning, had the House Currency bill under consideration. The committee agreed that it ought to be amended by omitting the section which proposes to repeal the present law graduating the proportion of circulation to bonds deposited as security according to the amount of capital of the various national banks. An interchange of views disclosed a certainty that the committee will recommend that all reserves for circulation should be abolished. The other important questions involved in this bill and in the general financial subject are yet to be acted on by the Finance Committee, and there are no trustworthy indications what their action will be.

INVENTORS OF DESIGNS FOR METAL CASTINGS.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day decided to report adversely on Mr. Sumner's bill to provide greater security for the rights of inventors of designs for metal castings. This bill was some months ago reported by the committee favorably, but satisfactory representations having been made that its enactment would prove injurious to various important interests, and that such inventors have already sufficient protection under the general gatent laws, the bill was recommitted, and the committee will now reverse their former action regarding it.

THE PUBLIC REVENUES.

The Customs receipts for the week ending April 25 were as follows: New-York, $1,976,285; Boston, $338,689; Philadelphia, $202,694; and Baltimore, $129,697. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $491,330; for the month, $8,437,033; increase over April, 1873, $872,109.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander A. E. K. Benham is detached from the command of the Saugus and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. T. B. Mason, from the Pensacola, and ordered to return home.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day heard an argument of President Brett and Secretary Norvell, of the Ship-owner's Association of New-York, in advocacy of the passage of Mr. Hamlin's bill for abolition of compulsory pilotage. Several gentlemen from Philadelphia also appeared and made arguments against the bill. The committee will hear further arguments before taking action on the subject.

THE GROSS OF MATCHES.

Previous to this, the committee listened to an argument of D. M. Richardson, of Detroit, urging the passage of a bill to define a gross of matches to be 144 boxes, each containing 100 matches, and to require the number to be marked on each box. Mr. Swift, on behalf of the match manufacturers of Wilmington, Del., opposed the bill, contending that the manufacturers should be allowed to put them up in any sized packages.

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION.

The House Committee on Elections have agreed to report in the contest of Maxwell against Cannon that Cannon is entitled to his seat in the House of Representatives, having been elected in accordance with the forms of law, and that they have no power to inquire into the question as to whether his legal right thus established can be invalidated and set aside by reason of his being a polygamist. Mr. Hazleton, of Wisconsin, a member of the committee, will introduce a resolution to give the committee authority to investigate and report on this question.

OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at this date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Old demand notes | $76,777 50 |
| Legal-tender notes, new issue | 62,262,040 00 |
| Legal-tender notes, series 1869 | 319,737,960 00 |
| One year notes of 1863 | 77,755 00 |
| Two year notes of 1863 | 23,650 00 |
| Two year coupon notes of 1863 | 30,450 00 |
| Compound interest notes | 437,070 00 |
| Fractional currency, first issue | 4,349,376 25 |
| Fractional currency, second issue | 3,161,257 22 |
| Fractional currency, third issue | 3,287,342 35 |
| Fractional currency, fourth issue, first series | 19,252,270 77 |
| Fractional currency, fourth issue, second series | 4,915,075 75 |
| Fractional currency, fourth issue, third series | 10,401,721 50 |
| Fractional currency, fifth issue | 2,069,576 90 |
| Total | $430,084,323 24 |

## THE NORTH-WEST.

A COOK COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED—SUIT BY THE TOWN OF FORT WAYNE—THE CITIZENS OF MINNEAPOLIS INDIGNANT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

CHICAGO, April 30.—A Cook County Farmers' Association was formed to-day, with a very large membership. Hon. John Wentworth was elected President. This association, although not a regular grange, is none the less a political society, the members having in caucus pledged themselves to vote only for those persons who are in sympathy with agricultural interests. It is claimed that the four or five granges in this county will soon amalgamate with this association.

The City of Fort Wayne, Ind., has commenced suit in the sum of $50,000 against Ex-City Treasurer Droegmyer. He is accused of being a defaulter to a large amount.

The people of Minneapolis, Minn., are very much dissatisfied with the smallness of the Congressional appropriation granted them toward the falls improvements. Instead of $200,000 asked for, they are given but $50,000. All sorts of things are threatened, and much eloquence is wasted in denouncing those Congressmen who cut down the figures.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF A "SPREE."

A few days since a miner, living near Lasalle, on the Illinois River, went out with his wife on a spree. Before leaving the house, the woman tied her little girl, aged fourteen months, in a high chair, and set it near the fire-place. On their return late that night they found that the baby had fallen from the chair into the fire, and had been burned almost beyond recognition.

THE RAILROAD WAR IN WISCONSIN.

The railroad war in Wisconsin still continues. Considerable comment is indulged upon the Governor's appointment of the Railway Commission. It is charged that he has packed the commission in the interest of the railroads, but this is denied, and it is asserted that he is working with an eye single to the interests of the entire public. The opinion is prevalent that the railroads are justified in their opposition to the enforcement of the new law. The Wisconsin Central is, however, conforming to its requirements, but the Chicago and North-western, and the Milwaukee and St. Paul, are yet doing business at the old rates. It is believed they will be compelled to conform to the requirements of the act.

*THE FIRE ON BOARD THE STEAMER MEDIATOR.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—The fire on board the steamer Mediator last evening commenced after a portion of her cargo had been discharged. The fire was discovered in what is known as the midship section between decks. Directly after the alarm was given there were two slight explosions, supposed to have been caused by the fire coming in contact with liquor. Portions of the cargo on the wharf to the south of the dock were covered by the Insurance Patrol, but their utmost endeavors failed to get any more of the merchandise on shore. With the exception that no steamer leaves this afternoon, there will be no impediment or delays in the sailing of the company's steamers as usual. The damage to the ship is of such a nature that it will be easily repaired, as it is only the upper deck and beams that are injured, the fire being confined mostly to the cargo. The wharves are uninjured.

## THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TESTIMONY OF GOV. SHEPHERD—CONNECTION OF COL. MOORE, HIS PARTNER, WITH THE DE GOLYER CONTRACT AWARD—MR. SHEPHERD DISSOLVES THE PARTNERSHIP AT ONCE.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The District investigation began its open session to-day by calling Gov. Shepherd upon the stand and obtaining his version of the De Golyer & McLellan contract. The first part of his testimony related to the developments in the secret sessions of the committee, the most important facts concerning which are now disclosed. The first intimation given the public of the discoveries made by the committee was the notice published in the morning papers of the dissolution of the business firm of Alex. R. Shepherd & Co., by the retirement of Wm. G. Moore. It appears that Kirtland had negotiations with Col. Moore, and had agreed to give him $25,000 for obtaining the McLellan contracts, and that memoranda had been signed to that effect. The statement is made that after the award of the contract the notes for the amount were offered to Moore, who would not accept them; and he also refused to allow the money to be deposited to his credit in a New-York bank, and no transfer of the money or property to him was ever made, so far as the testimony now received shows. Moore was private secretary to Andrew Johnson, and is a man of fine business capacity, and heretofore of the highest character for integrity. He became connected with the firm of Shepherd & Co. soon after the close of the Johnson Administration, and has had the entire confidence of Gov. Shepherd and the business community, and has attached many friends to him, who are shocked and surprised at what has happened. The report, as circulated at first, charged that the money had been actually received by Col. Moore, but it would seem that such is not the case, and that his explanation is: "That on thinking the whole matter over he came to a conclusion adverse to his compliance with the agreement." Fortunately for Gov. Shepherd, the means were readily at hand for proving that he had no knowledge of the agreement with Mr. Moore, and also that he could not himself have had any collusion with the parties who shared the $97,000. In the recital before the committee of the interview which took place between himself and Col. Moore yesterday, Gov. Shepherd was deeply affected, and no one who heard his statement doubted the truth of what he said. He appeared to be even more pained by the fact that his life-long friend and trusted partner had betrayed his confidence, than by any thought of the embarrassment to himself. Several letters concerning the De Golyer business were put in evidence, of dates previous to any public notoriety about the contracts, which sufficiently established the relations of the board to these contracts. These letters show that the board never wished to evade the fullest investigation of this matter in the courts, where it was threatened the subject should be brought. The letter from Gov. Shepherd to Congressman Farwell, dated Sept. 5, is particularly violent toward "this class of cattle," as he calls those who have been trading on influence with the board, and he hopes suits will be brought. The end of this particular branch of the investigation is not yet, for Kirtland must be secured, and all the mysteries that still exist the committee is determined shall be unraveled. Meanwhile it is curious to note that the District Legislature coolly proposes to co-operate with Congress in the investigation.

## THE CARAQUET MURDER.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

BATHURST, New-Brunswick, April 30.—Gallian, who murdered Poulin in Caraquet, has made a confession. He says he was incited to the act by Poulin's wife, who importuned him to kill her husband that they might consummate their *liaison* by marriage. The night before the murder she sharpened a knife and gave it to him, telling him to be on the look-out for her husband when he went to the woods for rails next day. He promised to do so, and secreted the knife on his person. When he met Poulin in the woods next day he said, "Poulin, I am going to kill you." His victim on bended knees implored him for time to confess his sins to his priest, when he would be willing to be killed at any time, or would leave the country. While Poulin was in this suppliant attitude the prisoner struck him on the head with a stick, stunning him, and finished his bloody work with an ax. Poulin's daughter testified on the inquest that her mother went to Gallian's bed one night and told him that her husband was asleep in the next room, and there would be a good chance to kill him, but that she awakened and warned her father, and prevented the intended murder.

*EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.*

NASHVILLE, April 30.—Ex-President Johnson arrived in Nashville this morning and will remain a few days. It is reported his movements have reference to the approaching political campaign in this State, in which he proposed to take part. To a reporter he stated he would not be a candidate for the Lower House of Congress, but does not disguise the fact that under proper and fitting circumstances he will be a candidate for the United States Senate, and favors an expression at the polls from the people on the Senatorial question.

*THE SAN FRANCISCO LIQUOR-DEALERS ORGANIZING FOR DEFENSE.*

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The wholesale liquor-dealers of this city have perfected their organization for the purpose of protecting their customers in the interior of the State against interference from the crusaders, and also to antagonize "local option," authorized by an act of the last Legislature. They will raise a very large fund to defray the expenses of fighting both questions in the courts.

*A CANADIAN SCHOONER RELEASED.*

ST. CATHARINES, April 30.—Capt. Murray, owner of the schooner Mary Merritt, which was forfeited for coasting between Chicago and Buffalo, has returned from Washington, D. C., where he was treated with great cordiality, and had no difficulty in obtaining the release of his vessel. The Washington officials said there never should have been a forfeiture declared against the vessel, and gave a different interpretation of the law from that of the authorities at Chicago.

*THE VIRGINIA TAX BILL.*

RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—Despite the protest of the merchants of this and other cities of Virginia, the Governor to-day returned, with his approval, the General Tax bill. Its provisions are so onerous on the merchants that they threaten to appeal to the courts to test its constitutionality. The General Assembly of Virginia will adjourn to-night *sine die

# FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

## *FIRST SESSION—April 30.*

## SENATE.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, presented a paper in regard to the tenure of office of the President pro tempore of the Senate, which he said had been prepared by an officer of the Senate who had been in the service a long time, and all documents relating to the organization of the Senate were of interest. It was ordered to be printed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE INDIRECTLY BROUGHT IN.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution to print 2,500 copies of Prof. Hayden's final report.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to its passage, and said Congress should either make some provision for distributing these documents or abandon their publication. If Prof. Hayden's report was worth publishing, let the material on hand be handed over to the Appletons, who would publish it and distribute it to those who are willing to pay for it. It cost last session $2 50 to distribute the *Congressional Globe* in Ohio by mail, while the express company did it for $1. Something should be done soon to prevent the express companies from carrying documents which should be sent through the mail, and the cost of transportation received by the Government, but the only way to accomplish this was to reduce the postage upon them.

Mr. ANTHONY said the engraving for the work had already been done, and the resolution involved a cost of but $600 for printing.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, said the evil might all be remedied by the passage of the bill recently introduced by him, which offered with the prepayment provision, and fixed the amount of postage at twenty cents per volume.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, inquired as to the cost of preparing the engravings for Hayden's report.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, said they were paid for out of the appropriation for making the survey.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said that appropriation was $75,000 last year and an equal amount the year previous.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, said he could not see any economy resulting from the abolition of the franking privilege. Immediately after the passage of the act Congress gave certain large railroad companies $500,000 additional for carrying the mails. Therefore the saving has not been much.

After further discussion, the resolution was laid over.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States, and to cheapen the transportation of persons and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States and Territories, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, said when the morning stars first sang together it would have been worth some dollars if the Republican Party had been present; it would never have consented to the creation of man unless all should be equal and upon the same footing. Nine years ago, 4,000,000 of us were slaves. Then we were free; then they were invested with civil rights. The third year they were given the ballot, and the fourth year made rulers of men. Within that brief space of time the negroes were made professors of Republican doctrines and set up as rulers. History furnished no parallel to this. Of the 600,000 Israelites who went out from Egypt but two were found competent to be rulers in forty years, though they were instructed by signs from the Great Creator of the Universe. The Republican Party had made 600,000 rulers in forty minutes, without any assistance. The man and brother was taken off the corn-field, and made a Republican statesman by act of Congress. The party, however, had fallen from grace on account of Credit Mobilier, Sanborn contracts, railroad schemes, robbery of Southern neighbors, and other like speculations and peculations. It had become diseased, and was now pitiful to the time to be even philanthropy as a profession and public plunder as a trade. The colored insomorats of the party had charged it with trifling with her affections and threatened to abandon it unless the high priest—Congress—be called in now and then made one dish. Judgments of adversity had been entered against the party in Ohio, New-Hampshire, and Connecticut, and by a tribunal from which there is no appeal except as suggested by the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Carpenter,) to poll the jury, set aside the verdict, and order a new trial. He was charged against the Democratic Party that it refused to support this bill on account of prejudice. He denied that there was any more prejudice in the breasts of Democrats than in the breasts of Republicans, and said that the Democratic Party had treated the colored people as well as the latter. Why was it that the Republican Senators did not invite the colored people to their social feasts? The Republican Party was actuated in this measure by selfish motives entirely, and not by love of the colored people. It was known that in either House of Congress if members of the Democratic Party dared to raise their voices against anything like the Civil Rights bill, the Republicans immediately set on and some son of them to reply, and the next day the public was regaled by the Republican press of the country as to how the Democrat was devoured and torn to pieces in fifteen minutes by his voracious adversary. Republican Senators should let their precepts and actions agree with each other. While this bill was proposed to put black and white together in the schools, in hotels, and in places of amusements, and yet it was declared that social equality was not contemplated. He predicted ruin to that political party on this question which persecuted the poor colored men should go with the blacks, whether or not they desired it. Before concluding his argument, Mr. Norwood said he would ask the indulgence of the Senate till to-morrow, that he might present his views on the constitutional objections to the passage of the bill, he not being able to go on to-day.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill was received from the House, and, on motion of Mr. Morrill, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and the following were passed:

The Senate bill to declare the true intent and meaning of the seventh article of the treaty with the Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868.

The House bill for the relief of James W. Glover, Postmaster at Oxford, N. Y.

The Senate bill for the relief of Benjamin Cooley and Jas. W. Boswell.

The Senate bill for the relief of H. W. Read.

The Senate bill for the relief of Wm. A. Griffin.

The House bill granting a pension to Wm. Hafords, of South Yarmouth, Mass.

The House bill granting a pension to Jane La Font.

The House bill granting a pension to Isaac M. Grant.

The House bill amendatory of the act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steam-ships and other vessels, approved March 3, 1855.

The House bill granting a pension to Olive S. Breed.

The House bill granting a pension to Thos. J. McIntire, of Rowan County, Ky.

The Senate bill for relief of Susan R. Moore.

PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

Mr. LOGAN called up the Senate bill to increase the Pay Department of the army, fixing the number of paymasters at fifty, and the rank, pay, and emoluments of Majors of cavalry.

Mr. WEST offered an amendment providing for the detail of officers of the line to act as paymasters. Rejected. He also offered an amendment, providing that any appointments made under the act shall be taken from officers now in the army, by promotion.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved an amendment, providing that additional appointments might be made from paymasters' clerks.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the two amendments.

Mr. LOGAN opposed any provision which would direct the President who to appoint. The President was a military man and knew as well how to select good Paymasters as any Senator. Some of those on this floor seemed to have lost faith in the President for the last few days, but he (Mr. Logan) had not.

The amendments and the substitute were rejected, and the bill was passed—yeas 21, nays 18—and goes to the House. Should the bill become a law, six new appointments in the Paymasters' Department will be made.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, on motion of Mr. TRUEMAN, adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

After the reading of the journal and some other preliminary matters, the House took up the bill to carry into execution the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries, and duties of diplomatic and consular officers.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, who had reported it from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in support of the bill, and, in response to the criticism made by Mr. HALE, of New-York, yesterday, in regard to the case of Mr. Burlingame suggested yesterday by Mr. Hale, Mr. Hoar replied that the purpose of the restriction was that if an American citizen chose to enter into the civil or military service of a foreign power it should not be the duty of the American Government to assert its juriadiction over him, or to look after him or interfere with him. The present law of the German Empire was that any person going into the service of that Government became thereby a citizen of Germany. It worked naturalization. This bill did not provide that an American who entered the service of a foreign power should thereby permanently lose his citizenship.

Mr. TREMAIN asked him to reply to the assertion that such persons returning to this country would not be at liberty to resume their citizenship or to be naturalized.

Mr. HOAR replied that that was the great mistake which ran through the whole of Mr. Hale's speech. This bill did not say that such persons should cease to be citizens of the United States, but only that they should not be regarded as subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

The House then passed from the consideration of that bill and took up the Senate amendments to the House bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The debate lasted for over three hours.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, who closed the debate, insisted that the bill should contain a provision that no money should be paid out under it unless the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States jurisdiction over the canal, with all its property and appurtenances, and should relinquish to the United States the right to assess it so long as the United States shall remain the owner, and should pay to the United States all tolls assessed and collected on the canal from the passage of the act until such cession. He offered an amendment to that effect. He noticed and repelled with a good deal of indignation the aspersions upon his character and motives indulged in by some of the Western papers on account of the position which he had heretofore taken and still held in regard to this bill.

Mr. WHEELER'S amendment was rejected—yeas 72, nays 143.

The bill was then passed without a division. It is as follows:

That the appropriations made by the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes;" for the payment of the debts of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company are hereby continued in force, and are made permanently applicable to the payment of the debts of the said Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and as much as shall be necessary shall be applied to the payment of the interest as it accrues, and the principal of the outstanding bonds of the said company as they mature; provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase said bonds for any of the said bonds at the market price, not above par, whenever he deems it for the interest of the United States.

SEC. 2. That after thirty days from the passage of this act the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to take possession of the said Louisville and Portland Canal, and all the property, real and personal, of said company, as the property of the United States, and shall operate the same, in the name of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, approved Feb. 22, 1844, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend the charters of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company,' approved Jan. 21, 1842, conceding jurisdiction over said canal to the United States, subject, however, to the mortgage lien on said property in favor of the Trustees under said mortgage, and the holders of the bonds issued under it, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay the Directors of said company for the stock held by them, which payment shall be made forthwith by the Secretary of the Treasury, being the sum of $100 to each Director, with interest thereon at six per centum per annum since the 9th day of February, 1856; and he is authorized and directed to cause a careful and full examination of all the receipts and disbursements of the said company to be made and to collect and, if necessary, to sue for any money due to or held for the said company by the Directors of said company, or the Trustees under said mortgage, or by any person whatever, and said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and empowered, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give public notice in such manner as, in his judgment, will best effect the purpose, to all persons and corporations having debts of any nature against the said Louisville and Portland Canal Company, except the bonds secured thereof, to present them to him on or before the first day of July, 1875; and any such debt not presented on or before said first day shall be forever barred; and said Secretary is hereby directed and authorized to examine the audit, and, in his discretion, allow such debts or any of them, being hereby vested with the power necessary to that end; and he shall embrace his action in the premises in his succeeding annual report; provided, however, that no sum of money shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on account of any claim for either city or State taxes, assessed or to be hereafter assessed, against the said company, or against the said canal property or any of its appendages.

SEC. 3. That the said canal and property appertaining thereto shall be held for the common use and benefit of the people of the United States, free of all tolls and charges, except such as are necessary to pay the current expenses of the said canal, and to keep the same in repair; and for the present year they shall be at the rate of ten cents per ton capacity on vessels propelled by steam, and five cents per ton on other vessels; and to ascertain what rates will pay current expenses after the present year. The Secretary of War shall, on the first Monday in January of each year ascertain from the expenses of the previous year what tolls may be collected during the expenses of the current year, and he shall fix and declare the rate of tolls thus ascertained to be charged for the current year, and shall cause the same to be published by proclamation; and he shall provide for the superintendence, management, and repair of said canal, and may apply the tolls so received, as far as may be necessary, to pay the current expenses of said canal, and he shall in his next annual report, set forth such receipts and expenditures and the condition of said canal, with a view to such legislation as may be necessary for the superintendence and management thereof; but no expenditure nor contract for expenditure of money shall be made under the authority of this section, for any purpose or to any amount greater than the amount which may be secured during such year from tolls on said canal.

SEC. 4. That if at any time it become necessary to enforce the liens of mortgage upon said canal property for the benefit of the bondholders, it shall be lawful for the Trustee named in said mortgage or any other Trustee who may be appointed in pursuance of the laws of Kentucky, to commence proceedings therein in any court having jurisdiction thereof, with notice to the United States as *terra tenant pro forma*, and any such proceedings upon any officer of the United States who shall have the superintendence of said canal, whose duty it shall be to notify the Attorney General of the United States of such service, whereupon the Attorney General shall enter an appearance in said case and take all necessary steps to represent and defend the interests of the United States in such proceedings, to the same extent as is conducted in the name and with the like effect as if the said Louisville and Portland Canal Company were in existence as a corporation.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION—MR. CANNON'S POLYGAMY.

Mr. HAZELTON, of Wisconsin, from the Election Committee, made a report on the Utah contested election, that Mr. Cannon, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Mr. Maxwell, the contestant, is not. He gave notice that he would call it up for action hereafter, and to save notice that he would then offer a resolution declaring that Mr. Cannon, the sitting member, is openly living and cohabiting with a woman as his wife, under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy, to the great scandal and disgrace of the people and Government of the United States; and providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter, and to recommend such action as shall seem meet and proper.

The House then, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

## *SPRING MEETING OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.*

The weights for the Fordham and Jockey Club Handicaps, to be run on the first and second days of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, have been received from Secretary Wheatly. As there were forty entries in the Fordham, and thirty-three in the Jockey Club Handicap, a glance at the list justifies the assertion that the handicapper has well studied the qualifications of each of the entries, and there can be little doubt of a large majority accepting his impositions. Of the forty nominations in the Fordham Handicap, more than half of them were winners last year, and of these the leading ones have been weighted as follows:

FORDHAM HANDICAP.

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Hunter & Travers' blk. c. Strachino, 4 years | 112 |
| R. W. Walden's b. g. Mildew, 4 years | 104 |
| F. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years | 106 |
| P. Lorillard's ch. f. Vanlizes, 3 years | 90 |
| W. Cottrill's b. f. Sallie Watson, 4 years | 100 |
| James McKee & Co.'s ch. m. Minnie Mac, 4 years | 104 |
| D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. h. Tubman, 6 years | 120 |
| D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Springbok, 4 years | 114 |
| Joseph Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years | 102 |
| Joseph Donahue's b. c. Artist, 4 years | 107 |
| Joseph Donahue's b. h. Business, 5 years | 100 |
| John Funk's b. c. St. George, 4 years | 107 |
| John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years | 112 |
| John F. Chamberlin's b. f. Mary Constant, 4 years | 93 |
| M. H. Sanford's gr. f. Guardian, 7 years | 123 |
| M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 5 years | 123 |
| M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years | 105 |
| M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 4 years | 103 |
| J. Gelbert & Co.'s ch. c. Western Star, 4 years | 105 |
| Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years | 104 |
| Thomas G. Moore's ch. h. Foster, aged | 112 |

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP.

In the Jockey Club Handicap, a mile and an eighth, there are thirty-three entries, and the winners of last year who are engaged have had the following weights imposed on them:

| | Pounds. |
|---|---|
| Hunter and Travers' blk. c. Strachino, 4 years | 109 |
| Lawrence and Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years | 112 |
| F. Lorillard's b. c. Stanford, 4 years | 106 |
| F. Lorillard's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged | 114 |
| D. McDaniel's ch. h. Abdel Koorez, 6 years | 114 |
| D. McDaniel's b. h. Tubman, 6 years | 116 |
| D. McDaniel's ch. c. Springbok, 4 years | 111 |
| W. W. Glenn's ch. c. Merodoc, 4 years | 104 |
| P. J. Crosse's ch. f. Setura, 4 years | 99 |
| Jos. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years | 100 |
| Jos. Donahue's b. c. Artist, 4 years | 102 |
| Jos. Donahue's ch. h. Business, 5 years | 108 |
| Jno. Funk's b. c. St. George, 4 years | 98 |
| Jno. F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years | 109 |
| M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness, 7 years | 120 |
| M. H. Sanford's b. h. Monarchist, 6 years | 124 |
| M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years | 103 |
| M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, 4 years | 93 |
| J. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Jean Val Jean, 4 years | 102 |
| Geo. H. Reed's ch. h. Wanderer, 6 years | 120 |
| Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years | 101 |
| A. Harrison's ch. g. Fred. Bonnabel, 4 years | 104 |
| Thos. G. Moore's ch. h. Foster, aged | 110 |

## *REMOVAL OF THE POLICE JUSTICES.*

Yesterday was the last day on which justice was administered by the Police Justices at their several courts preparatory to migrating to other districts. Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market, after concluding a very heavy day's work, bade an affectionate farewell to the clerks, officers, and attachés of the court, and expressed the hope that he would be back again presiding at the Essex Market. Justices Bixby and Kasmire will succeed Justices Otterbourg and Flammer at Essex Market. As Jefferson Market Justices Morgan and Murray will take the places of Justices Kilbreth and Sherwood. Mr. James McCabe, the Clerk of the Tombs Court, accompanies Justice Morgan to Jefferson Market, and Mr. Otterbourg, Jr., accompanies his father to Harlem Police Court.

## *CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.*

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday:

Claims paid—Number of warrants, 119, amounting to $789,640 33; pay rolls paid—number of warrants, 916, amounting to $91,163 26; total number of warrants, 1,035; total, $880,803 59. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $55,050 56; from arrears of taxes and assessments and interest, $14,143 33; from collection of assessments and interest, $3,219 06; from market rents, $1,141 73; from water rents, $130 45; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $25 75; from permits, Mayor's Office, $114; from water permits, $127 50; from dock and slip rents, $16,310 49; from fees and fines, district courts, $69; total, $90,501 73.

# THE TEN MILLION SUIT.

## *JAY GOULD AND THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.*

ARGUMENT OF THE MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE TRANSFER OF STOCK—THE DECISION OF THE COURT RESERVED.

In the suit of M. M. Simpson against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and in which Jay Gould and others of the Directors are made defendants, the complaint in which appeared in THE TIMES a few days since, a motion was argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, for an injunction to restrain the present stockholders, who are made defendants, from transferring the stock in their names to other parties. The plaintiff in the case was represented by Mr. Edward L. Andrews and Ex-Judge John K. Porter; the defendants by Mr. Albert Stickney and Ex-Judge Emott. The application was met on the part of defendants by the objection that the railroad company, not having an office in this State, was a foreign corporation, and not amendable to the courts of this State, and that even if it was, the relief asked for should not be granted. The court was also asked to compel plaintiff to give additional security for costs. To this counsel for plaintiff replied by affidavit to the effect that Morton, Bliss & Co. were the authorized agents of the company in this City; that that fact constituted the maintaining of an office here within the meaning of the code on that point, and that the cause of action in the suit arose in this State.

Mr. Edward L. Andrews opened the argument on behalf of plaintiff, to sustain his rights to the injunction asked for. The case, he contended, presented by plaintiff's bill was clearly within the equity powers of the court. The capital stock, he said, of a corporation is a trust fund for the payment of its debts. In giving credit to a corporation, the creditor relies upon the subscriptions to the capital stock for the payment of his claim, and such subscriptions unpaid are as much an asset for his security as any other property within the corporate control. As the corporation defendant was created for and is engaged in a public undertaking, there is an implied agreement, on the part of all persons taking its capital stock, to pay assessments thereon to the amount of the par thereof. The charter, moreover, provides that the stock shall be assessed semi-annually, commencing in 1864, at the rate of five per cent., until the par of $100 per share has been paid into the treasury of the corporation. These assessments and payments have never been made beyond $30 per share. These unpaid subscriptions are therefore a trust fund for the benefit of the creditors, and such fund should be as much protected by a court of equity, exercising its jurisdiction over trusts, as any other portion of the corporate property which might be specially agreed to be held in trust by the corporation for its creditors. Unpaid subscriptions are a trust fund for creditors. By the terms of the charter, the Union Pacific Railroad Company should have collected that fund from the stockholders liable for it; the corporation was the trustee of creditors to make the collection of these subscriptions. It has failed in its trust; has violated its duty by not exercising that trust. This is the foundation of the equity jurisdiction over the matter of unpaid subscriptions, and being thus founded it is as broad as the chancery jurisdiction over all trusts. "The foregoing points," counsel continued, "show to the court that this trust fund has been improperly administered, and it only remains to show that the plaintiff's interest is so endangered as to justify the exercise of the power of the court to preserve the fund created by stock subscriptions. The bill shows that the company has admitted its inability to pay this debt of ten and a half millions, and, besides, indebted for several millions more. Here is a case of virtual insolvency with this enormous debt coming due in four months. Upon this state of facts, what is the main relief prayed for? Not any proceedings for the immediate enforcement of these trust stock subscriptions—not any remedies which we can employ in their full force within the next few weeks. We ask only to be protected against fraudulent transfers of the stock; that the trust estate, as it now stands on the stock register, may not be dissipated and wasted; that we may not suffer from the past failure of the corporation to perform its trust in the matter of the stock assessments. We ask for an injunction against illegal and colorable transfers of the stock by which the trust assets will be injured and reduced and the security impaired. Where the transaction (the transfer of shares to an insolvent) exhibits no notice except escape from the liability of the company, and especially where it transpires after the company is publicly declared insolvent, it was held it will be regarded as merely colorable, and not valid. And the Court of Chancery will declare such transfer fraudulent, it will certainly protect against them and prevent them. The relief here applied for is entirely distinct from the various remedies for the payment and contribution of these stock assessments, whether within or without the statutes. It is decisive in reference to the enforcement of such rights by contract or judgment creditors, for debts due or not due, against corporations insolvent or in immediate danger of insolvency, all these questions do not affect the question immediately involved in this motion. The power of equity having jurisdiction of a trust can prevent the trust fund being injured, wasted, or impaired." On the question of jurisdiction raised on behalf of defendants Mr. Andrews also argued at great length, contending that the cause of action arises in this State; that the company, through its agents, had, in effect, an office here, and that a corporation chartered by Congress could not be regarded as a foreign corporation in any State in the Union.

Ex-Judge Emott, on behalf of defendants, argued against the motion. He contended that the company was a foreign corporation in every State in which its road did not run or the company have an office; that, therefore, the court was without jurisdiction of the case; that even if it had jurisdiction, the facts alleged did not authorize the granting of an injunction; that the money to be derived from the sale of the $16,000,000 of sinking fund bonds, of the issue of which plaintiff complains, was intended to be applied to discharge of claims similar to that of plaintiff; that the company hitherto had not failed to meet any of its obligations, nor were there any just grounds for apprehending that it would do otherwise in the future, and no facts were shown justifying the relief asked for by plaintiff.

Judge Porter replied on behalf of plaintiff, going over substantially the same ground as Mr. Andrews. In the course of his argument he asserted that it had been made to appear in the case that the company owed debts to the extent of $32,000,000; that its net income was only $5,350,000 annually, not sufficient to pay the interest on its indebtedness. The plaintiff, he said, had advanced his money, not on the solvency of the company, for that was a broken reed which would pierce him who leaned on it, but on the solvency of the property

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2500 West. Union..... 74
900 do..... 74⅛
1200 do..... 74⅜
do..... 74
100 do..... 74⅛
600 do..... 74⅜
300 do..... 74⅝
100 do..... 74⅞
100 do..... 74⅝
100 do..... 74⅞
100 do..... 74⅝
200 do..... 74⅞
100 do..... 74⅝
100 do..... 74⅞
400 do..... 74⅝
100 do..... 74⅞
100 do..... 74⅝
600 do..... 74⅞
100 do..... 74⅝
400 do..... 74⅞
300 do..... 75
200 do..... 74⅞
100 do..... 74⅝
500 do..... 75
500 do..... 74⅝
2400 do..... 75
400 do..... 74⅞
4800 do..... 75
1300 do..... 74⅞
600 do..... 74⅞
2100 do..... 74⅞
200 Erie..... b. c. 35¼
100 do..... 35
100 do..... 34⅜
100 do..... 34⅝
100 do..... 34⅞
200 Rock Island..... 99⅝
do..... 99⅞
do..... 99⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H..... 98⅝
200 do..... 98⅝
600 do..... 98⅝
300 do..... b3. 98⅞
100 Pacific Mail..... 45⅝
200 do..... 45⅞
100 do..... 45⅝
100 do..... 45⅞
100 do..... 45⅝
100 do..... 45⅞
100 do..... 45⅝
100

# The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.


*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST (Italian Opera)—Mme. Christine Nilsson, Miss De Gabele, M. Victor Capoul.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter, Miss Geraldine Stuart, Mr. Studley.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Nina Varian.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. Joseph Wheelock, Mr. Charles Wheatleigh.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—DONALD MCKAY—Mr. Oliver Doud Byron.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA MARJOLAINE—Miss Fanny Foster, Miss Phillis Glover, Mr. F. F. Mackay.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE.

BOWERY THEATRE.—LA TOUR DE NESLE, &C.—Mr. E. Eddy.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION of Paintings.


*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10

The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 3

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

TERMS, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

*TO ADVERTISERS.*

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

*NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.


*Copies of* THE TIMES *of the 19th inst., containing Mr.* BRET HARTE'S *story, may be had at the Publication Office. The story has been republished in the semi-weekly and weekly editions of* THE TIMES.

*Next Sunday's edition of* THE TIMES *will be a paper of great interest. It will be a triple sheet, and will contain more than the usual number of original articles, prepared with great care expressly for its columns, a variety of choice selections from the newest books and the freshest magazines, and the latest news up to the hour of going to press. The Sunday edition of* THE TIMES *now has a much larger circulation among the best classes of the community than any other journal, and it is largely increasing every week. A large share of the space usually devoted to advertisements has already been engaged; therefore intending advertisers should send in their orders as early as possible in order that their notices may secure insertion.*

We shall review the work of the State Legislature to-morrow—any summary of its proceedings which might be published this morning would be necessarily imperfect. We shall also endeavor to point out who has done well and who has done ill at Albany during the session. We are afraid that some jobs were put through yesterday and the day before, but the lobbyists *must* have had a very unprofitable year, or they would never throw so much mud at us. We take it as an excellent sign when we are well abused in the Lobbyist's *Advertiser* of this City, belonging to that well-known person, HUGH HASTINGS. To spoil his trade at Albany—said to be worth from $20,000 to $30,000 a year in good times—is a task which falls very properly within our province, and for which we are very happy to receive a good round volley of abuse in broken English every day. We very much doubt whether HASTINGS has made $5,000 this year at Albany, and next year we will do our best to take that little annuity away from him. Lobbying is a trade which we are determined to make infamous in this State, and we recommend the "Hon. HUGH HASTINGS" to enter in his note book a little memorandum of that fact, and to make up *his* mind that we shall not change *ours* on the subject. And now he can peg away with his pigeon English as much as he likes, and we shall be very happy to have a variety of new crimes laid to our door, and to be accused of a score or two of State Prison offenses.

It is now stated that the Ways and Means Committee has come to the determination not to "undertake any more investigations this session." We should say that the committee had not resolved upon this course a day too soon. We are now in the month of May, and the most important committee of the House has done scarcely anything whatever connected with its own proper business—it has left financial questions to shift for themselves, while the members of the committee opened a sort of bar-room at the Capitol, and went "snooping" about all over Washington for "evidence." The subjects investigated were sometimes important—but is it not a gross waste of time, and a shameful abuse of the public, to occupy the whole attention of the Committee of Ways and Means with investigations? Well may the Democrats on the committee laugh! Is all the business of the country to be stopped in order that somebody or other may be "investigated?" Surely Mr. DAWES and his colleagues might condescend to pay a little attention now to the work which they are specially chosen to do.

The Governor cannot sign the City and County Consolidation bill too soon. The disgraceful exhibition of rowdyism at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Supervisors proves that the auditing powers of that body have not been taken away without sufficient reason. We have not always been able to agree with Mr. VAN SCHAICK'S public course, but his firmness, yesterday, in refusing to authorize the payment of a claim which he believed to be extravagant deserves the highest commendation. The outrageous abuse to which he was subjected by Mr. KEHR and his friend, the flooring contractor, is sufficient to deter men of respectable standing from taking any share in the responsibilities of our public boards. The scene will be quoted by the press of this and other countries as an illustration of the low level of the manners and morals of the New-York Board of Aldermen. It is easier to complain of the injustice of so hasty an inference than to show that it is not a perfectly natural one!

Some points of importance to the public have been settled by the acquittal of Detective LEAHY for the shooting of MCNAMARA. In the first place, it shows the injustice which can be done by the newspapers in condemning a man before he is heard. We did not join in the outcry against this officer, and the result proves that we were right in not assuming him to be guilty of murder. It is not denied that he shot the deceased, but it is now established by the evidence and the rulings of Judge BRADY that the officers had a legal right to enter the house, and the jury, having heard all the testimony, have decided that the shooting was not culpable. Our Police must frequently take great risks in the performance of their duty, and it is plain they believed they were doing so on this occasion. This affair has been an unfortunate one for all immediately concerned, as well as the community; but it will not be without a public value, for both the people and the Police will get from it a better understanding of their respective rights. We may also hope that it will cause the Police to be more discreet in their general conduct, and much more careful in the use of fire-arms.

If every contractor is to be allowed to assault or insult officials who decline to vote for their bills, our Municipal boards will speedily become much less respectable than they are even at present. An outrage was committed upon Mr. VAN SCHAICK, at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, by one JOCKS, in which Alderman KEHR also had a shameful part. Mr. VAN SCHAICK had the right to vote against the bill of this contractor, and no one had the right to molest him on account of that vote. A new and easy way of collecting exorbitant claims against the City, by threatening the Aldermen who vote against them with death, has been suggested by this man JOCKS, and he is likely to have imitators unless speedy measures are taken to deter others from employing this summary method. Our public officials should be protected in the discharge of their duties, and the only effectual way of doing it is to hand the rowdies who disturb them over to the custody of the law.

*THE FINAL WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.*

At half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon the ninety-seventh session of the Legislature of New-York came to a close by the final adjournment of the two Houses. While it is not yet possible to fully review the work of the session, it is safe to say that as a whole the members deserve the encomiums contained in the parting address of Speaker HUSTED. The Legislature was an eminently honest and decorous one, and this fact was shown in its closing hours. There were none of those riotous proceedings which disgraced previous sessions, and the way in which jobs were slaughtered during the last day must have caused the most poignant grief to "Skilled Talent." It is true that some good bills were lost with the many bad ones, but this was inevitable, and does not detract from the credit due the Legislature.

There were incidents connected with the last hours, for which the Legislature as a body was not responsible. The speeches of the minority in the Assembly upon the Police and Park Commissions bill were not in the best taste, but the people are to be congratulated that the bill was passed notwithstanding this bitter, and in some respects unseemly, opposition on the part of the Democrats. The Aldermen have proved that they consider anything but the public interests in the matter of appointments, and there will not be much regret that they have been deprived of a power which they so grossly abused. The action upon this bill was in many respects the most important taken by the Legislature in reference to City matters. It makes a great change in our Municipal system, but it cannot possibly be for the worse, and may result in decided benefit. The Legislature was fully justified in taking the chances. Another good thing for the City was the passage of the Assessment bill, so that hereafter assessments cannot be vacated on merely technical grounds.

There were many matters urged upon the Legislature by the lobby which, happily for the public interests, did not meet with favor. Most prominent among these was the head-money job, which was the especial pet of the organ of "Skilled Talent" in this City, and which without that advocacy might have had some chance of success. But the moment it was found to have this suspicious support, most of the honest men in the Legislature became afraid of it. The measure was lost by the friendship of "Skilled Talent," and its advocates are now able to sympathize with Mr. VAN NORT, one of whose projects met a similar fate some weeks ago. We fear that the reputation of "Skilled Talent" has been so badly damaged that he will fare even worse next session than he has this. If his services accomplish nothing, he cannot expect to find employment.

The failure of the head-money bill was by no means the only defeat of the lobby during the last hours. Dr. SWINBURNE made another attempt at the last moment to get through his claim for $90,000 and failed, for which the tax-payers should be thankful. The *Register* job, which proposed to take $50,000 out of the public Treasury for the benefit of an obscure newspaper under pretense of advertising legal notices, was also killed. Not the least creditable thing in the proceedings was the defeat of the bill which Warden TRACY was trying to push through. The Fifth Avenue Pavement bill, in the shape in which it was passed by the Assembly, looked very much like a job, and was properly rejected by the Senate. If this bill had provided for a new pavement to be laid by contract and on general competition, it should have been passed, but in the form which it finally assumed it could not be defended. The lobby, doubtless, had something to do with getting the bill into this shape, and its fate is another defeat of corruption.

In matters of general legislation, both Houses acquitted themselves with great credit during the final hours. There was, indeed, a large number of bills rushed through, no less than fifty-one having been passed by the Senate during the day; but there is reason to believe that very few, if any of them, contained jobs, and certainly there were none of a very bad kind, unless it may be found in the Warehouse bill, of the character of which we are not yet fully advised. The Supply bill is admitted to be cleaner than any for many years, and although it contains a weak compromise in reference to the control of the construction of public buildings, such an agreement was necessary to secure the bill, and no harm can come to the public interests from it. One of the few mistakes made by the Legislature was in leaving the Supply and Appropriation bills to the last days of the session, and although in this case it may not result in any damage to the public Treasury, it will not be safe to repeat the experiment. Hereafter, we hope these bills will be introduced and disposed of earlier in the session. They must, of course, be carefully prepared in the Committee of Ways and Means, which is a work of time, but there is no reason why they should not be considered and passed before the end of the hundred days.

Rapid transit is a matter of such concern to the entire State that the bills relating to the subject may be considered general legislation. In this matter the Legislature leaves us very nearly where it found us. The Eastman, Vanderbilt, and Third Avenue bills were all lost. Senator SELKREG made a very fair statement concerning the Eastman bill, and it is difficult to believe that it ought to have been passed under the circumstances which he explained. The bill granting an extension of time to the Gilbert Elevated Road was, we believe, passed, and in that case this corporation has a clear field before it. If it goes to work with a will it may practically solve the problem of rapid transit before another meeting of the Legislature, and thus keep this vexatious question away from Albany hereafter. Certainly it is desirable that it shall be kept away. The only scandal which was brought upon the Legislature was in connection with rapid transit, and the subject occupied a large portion of the session. We hope that the Gilbert Company will take the opportunity now presented it to put an end to a tedious squabble.

We have not intended at this time to make any general review of the work of the session, but have sought to do nothing more than call attention to the excellent work of the last day, which was so disastrous to "Skilled Talent" and so profitable to the people. The record of this day is in keeping with the entire session, and shows that the Legislature of 1874 was generally the best of many years. This fact, we think, will become fully apparent when its labors are closely examined. It had before it 1,376 bills, of which 1,096 were considered in general orders, and 971 passed by the Assembly, while 271 were passed by the Senate. In this mass of legislation some errors must, of course, have been committed, but the mischief which was done was very little compared with the good which was accomplished.

*A GROSS ABUSE.*

Whatever may be the exact merits of the suit now pending before Judge DONOHUE in which Mr. JAY GOULD is one of the defendants, it is certain that the plaintiffs rest their case on a very important principle. This is, that the capital of any stock company is a fund for the payment of its debts; that of this fund the company is simply Trustee, and the unpaid subscriptions to capital stock are a portion of the assets of the company to which creditors have a right to look as security. To an outsider, who regards only the theory of our corporations, this principle seems like the very alphabet of the matter. It is involved in the essence of stock undertakings, and expresses in simple and obvious form the relations which corporations are supposed to sustain. But to Mr. JAY GOULD, and to gentlemen who practice the same general business that is so successfully carried on by him, this principle is known only to be violated and rejected. Or, if any attention is paid to it, it is that it may serve as a cover for a mode of procedure quite foreign to the principle itself. Stock, to Mr. GOULD and to his class, is by no means a deed of trust, imposing obligations. It is rather a mere instrument for controlling large sums of money. The power it confers, not the responsibility it imposes, is what they look at. And they invariably seek to get the power by payment of the smallest possible amount of money. When there arises a question of responsibility they find it convenient to have their stock appear in some one else's name, or by some other means endeavor to avoid the accountability which the innocent public is led to suppose attaches to the possession of stock.

The turning point in the suit for ten millions against Mr. GOULD, is this tendency of that slippery gentleman to get out of the reach of those who have any lawful claim upon him. In this case it is alleged that GOULD came into possession of a majority of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at a price only a very small fraction of its par value; that he is responsible for the unpaid balance of the stock; that this unpaid balance is an important asset for the complainant creditors of the company; and that he is likely, at any moment, to thrust the stock, so to speak, into the coat-tails of some of his irresponsible associates, and swear that it is not his. Against the transfer of the stock in any surreptitious way to men of straw, the plaintiffs ask an injunction. Those who are familiar with Mr. GOULD'S antecedents will not wonder that the plaintiffs are uneasy as to any security that may rest in the hands of Mr. GOULD. Since he took himself off to New-Jersey with FISK and the modern Helen, and bade defiance from the opposite shore to all the restraining or mandatory powers of the New-York courts, his career is not wanting in repeated evidences of his capacity for eluding the hand of the law when it would lay hold on him.

If the facts are as stated—if the plaintiffs have a valid interest in the unpaid balance of Mr. GOULD'S stock—we hope means will be found to make him comply with the obligations he has assumed. Nothing is more needed in the modern financial world than a clear definition and a rigid enforcement of the responsibilities of stockholders. There is a great deal of what may be called the Gould form of robbery in financial enterprises—*i. e.* by the control of majorities of stock, obtained in all sorts of ways, without the payment of the capital of which the stock is supposed to be the representative. The minority stockholders, the creditors, and the general public are supposed to have no rights which the unscrupulous possessor of five thousand and one ten-thousandths of the stock of any company are bound to respect. When we consider what an enormous amount of money is loaned from the savings of the general public on the bonds of corporations, the evil that is wrought by the prevalence of the method to which we have called attention is obvious. No man has sinned more or more shamelessly in this regard than Mr. GOULD, and the public would have occasion to rejoice it it could be shown that the law has meshes through which even so experienced a squirmer cannot escape.

*REVIVAL OF OUR SHIP-BUILDING.*

The public dinner tendered to Mr. JOHN ROACH yesterday evening has a significance beyond that usually possessed by such celebrations. It helps to mark a change in the influences which, during the last thirteen years, have depressed our ocean-carrying trade, and it was intended to do honor to the man to whom the auspicious opening of the new era of American ship-building is very largely due. In 1861 the amount of American tonnage entered at ports of the Union from foreign countries was a little over five millions of tons, against about two millions and a quarter of foreign tonnage so entered. For the year ending June 30, 1873, American tonnage entered from foreign ports had sunk to a little over three and a half millions of tons, while the foreign tonnage had risen to over eight millions. In other words, at the beginning of the war, American vessels trading between the United States and foreign ports had more than double the carrying power of all their foreign competitors, while during the last financial year, the foreign vessels had more than double the carrying power of those of their American rivals.

The causes which have chiefly contributed to this state of things have been clearly expounded in a little pamphlet, published by the guest of last night's celebration. They are, briefly, the absorption at the opening of the war of three quarters of a million of tons of our merchant vessels for purposes of military transport and coast defense; the transference of another three-quarters of a million, from prudential considerations, to British and other flags, and the absolute destruction of over 100,000 tons by Confederate cruisers. In this way fifty-three per cent. of our mercantile marine disappeared between 1861 and 1866. What made this period of retrogression still more disastrous was the fact that the outbreak of the war was contemporaneous with the beginning of a revolution in the naval construction of all nations. When we found ourselves in a position to give some attention to the neglected interests of our ocean trade, the day of wooden sailing ships had passed, and our rivals had got far ahead of us in the possession of fleets of swift seagoing iron steamers. From 1866 until recently, our ocean-carrying trade has practically stood still. That is, we have with considerable difficulty maintained our tonnage within a few hundred thousand tons of the point at which the close of the war left it. During the same period Great Britain has been adding an average of 100,000 tons a year to her steam vessels engaged in foreign trade. Considering the enormous difficulties arising from high-priced labor, high taxation, depreciated currency and similar causes, against which our shipping interests have had to contend, the contrast is not more unfavorable than might be expected.

But slowly, though surely, the balance of advantage in favor of the British shipbuilder has been shifting. Prices have been expanding on the other side simultaneously with their contraction here, till now the equipoise is so nearly established that Mr. ROACH makes the confident assertion "that ocean-going iron steamers of any class, ton for ton, quality for quality, can be built at as low a cost this day on the Delaware as on the Clyde, and the advantage in all respects is likely to turn more and more in our favor as time goes by." This is surely a result whose attainment is worth celebrating, by all means which can possibly help to awaken public appreciation, and to strengthen the hands of the man who is foremost in the struggle to replace American freights in American bottoms. For, in truth, the struggle, however well begun, will be a sufficiently arduous one. The English have still on their side, as Mr. ROACH puts it "the advantage of hard money, steady exchanges, decreasing taxes, and every facility which a wise and enlightened legislation could give them." We start with but seven millions of dollars invested in iron shipbuilding; England has three hundred millions so invested. During the last two years there have come from the ship yards on the Delaware, 38,000 tons of iron steamers for our foreign trade. But how slender a competition is this to the 550,000 tons of foreign steam-ships, owned by fifteen different companies and distributed among 170 vessels, coming into the port of New-York alone! If, however, the task be of considerable magnitude, the prize is a a tempting one. Mr. ROACH estimates that in 1872 there was paid to foreign steam-ships, for the transport of American freight and passengers, one hundred and thirty-one and three-fourths millions of dollars, *i. e.*, rather more than one-third of the total revenue of the United States Government during the same period. It will take years to enable us to reassert our equality with the foremost maritime nation in the world, but it only needs patience, perseverance, and energy on the part of individuals, and the pursuit of a prudent and conservative policy in the fiscal and financial concerns of the Government, to render its attainment certain.

*THE "SILENT MEN" AND INFLATION.*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* hits very good-naturedly, and, we admit, with justice, the metropolitan journals of the Eastern States for their "patronizing" tone to the West on the subject of inflation. But if the editor of the *Commercial* will imagine himself a patient student of finance, who has some reason to believe it a science, and then bring himself to read each day the speeches of Mr. MORTON and certain other Western inflationist leaders in Congress, he will understand that the state of mind finally induced is, if not patronizing, at least anything but flattering to the intellectual acumen and the culture of certain portions of the Western population and their noisy leaders. When we hear a demand from one Western member of Congress for more paper money, in order "to lower the rate of interest;" from another the assertion that "paper money is capital, and that what the West most needs is (such) capital;" that "this country is different from all other countries, and wants no better currency than the (inconvertible) greenbacks;" or that a conversion of greenbacks into bonds and bonds into greenbacks is going to retrieve our credit; or the rhetorical flight that the Eastern contractionists are attacking "the blood-stained greenback which carried us through the war"—when we hear all this from men counted the leading "statesmen" of the West, and observe how many votes are given by Western men for measures of inflation, we confess to the opinion that something is lacking in the communities from which these men come—either "culture," or education, or habits of "thinking through."

And yet we believe that there is a peculiarity of our farming population throughout the whole country, and especially in the West, which inspires much hope in such a crisis. Despite the lively description of the *Commercial* of the pioneer's social habits, we do not hold the native American farmer to be a talkative creature. He is what the Scotch call *dour*, or as the Yankees say, "glum;" he reads his papers and listens a good deal before he makes up his mind. Even his neighbors often will hardly know what his settled opinions are. He hears quietly his gaseous "representative," or loquacious "squire" talk and orate; he reads calmly the fiery editorials of his journal, and occasionally himself argues with a friend, but his mind is made up without much reference to these noisy utterances. So strikingly is this the case, that the most experienced local politicians in our great contests have never been able to judge well how the agricultural population (who decide our national elections) were going to vote. Few dreamed beforehand of their giving such a vote for LINCOLN in his first election.

On GRANT'S first nomination, many politicians believed he would not carry more than three States at the North. During the war, when discontent was at the highest, this class was the stiffest in the support of the Government, though much noise was made by the opposition. When the present inflationists—Mr. MORTON and Gen. BUTLER—were loudest in support of a kind of repudiation, by paying the bonds with paper, very little was heard from "the silent men." They did not cry in the streets, and the oratory and hubbub were all on the other side, but they voted. MORTON, with all his knowledge of the Western farmers, had miscalculated them; and they quietly put down all efforts to dishonor the nation. We do not call them "silent in politics" because they do not act, but because they do not talk, and, therefore, politicians never understand them beforehand. The farming class is comparatively silent now. The debtors and speculators and the demagogues make all the noise in favor of inflation, and believe that they are carrying everything before them. The members of Congress who belong to none of these catagories, but who "look to their constituents," do not know where to turn. But discussion is having its fruit both in the West and East. The silent men are forming their opinions. A change in the current is beginning. Soon inflation will become as unpopular as repudiation has long been.

All men in whatever part of the country will soon see that this nation is no exception to the uniform experience of mankind; that we cannot make money by printing it; that irredeemable currency is a loss to every man's pocket, and a promoter of every kind of speculation and extravagance. They will see that if we have two forms of circulating medium here, the inferior will drive out the superior, and that gold will stay away while we have irredeemable paper; and that we can only recover financial soundness, and bring back gold again, by contracting our paper issues and submitting, like reasonable beings, to the temporary embarrassment and annoyance of contraction, for the sake of both honor and prosperity. We believe that these good results of discussion are to come. And then we have faith that a far larger number of persons will be found at the West who have favored contraction and the honest payment of national obligations, than would be believed amid the present noise and outcry of the inflationists.

*LOOKING FOR A THRONE.*

The news came a few days ago by telegraph that the Comte DE CHAMBORD had arrived at Versailles. But it seems hardly credible. The Comte is too thoughtful and self-respecting a man to have so far committed himself. The etiquette of royalty is surely to be found among those numerous ancestral traditions, to which he so reverently and tenaciously adheres. The heir of the house of the Bourbons—which a pungent French writer used to call the "Bourbeux"—cannot be supposed to take the interest of a common politician in scheming and lobbying. If the precept, "*noblesse oblige*," be binding on a nobleman, how much more so is it on a King? for the Comte DE CHAMBORD, in his own eyes and in the eyes of his devoted partisans, is a King. His exile, his trials, and the dignity with which he bears them, have entitled him to no mean share of respect. How, then, can he beg for the crown which he considers his by right? He may accept it, if he choose, only on his own terms; but he cannot sue for it. He might fight for it, if there were to-day battle-fields and ordeals as in the time of HENRY of Navarre, but he cannot bid for it. He cannot return to France as an adventurer. The engineering, canvassing, bribing, plotting, have to be done by his friends and councils. It becomes the King rather to keep aloof, and whether he approve or disapprove, ratify or annul, acquiesce or reject, he must do it from afar.

If, however, contrary to probabilities, he has really ventured to Versailles for the furtherance of his cause, it would be curious to know something of his impressions and feelings. Forty-four years have passed away since, as a boy, he first entered on the road to exile. During all this time he has lived a quiet and honorable life abroad, but an utter stranger to France. Meanwhile, the great changes that have taken place there have been sufficient to perplex a man, even less absorbed in the dead past than he. What he regards as the element of French greatness is very different from that which the people have preferred. To most of them he is, at best, an object of amazement and pity, the undesirable representative of a departed monarchy.

He did not deem it expedient to honor the French people with his presence when his claims were at first urged on them; of what avail, then, is it now? If the design of hoisting the representative of the Bourbons on the shoulders of the people failed when the circumstances were more favorable, what chance of success is there at this time? The majority of the Assembly is weaker to-day than ever it was. There is a certain unity of interests that has kept it together, but there is no unity of principles or views to make it steadfast and operative. To stem the republican tide has hitherto been the aim of every effort. On nothing else is there any agreement. A few only of the most extreme royalists would dare to propose an unconditional restoration of the Monarchy, such as the Comte DE CHAMBORD has insisted upon. A proposition of the kind would not secure fifty votes in the Assembly. And if the Comte should listen to a compromise such as he formerly rejected, it is far from certain that he would carry the day. But admitting that there might be found in the Assembly a majority to cast their lot with the grandson of that knightly King who, having sworn to respect the Constitution, too soon forgot his oath, the question arises, What would Marshal MACMAHON do? Parties and pretenders have to reckon with him; and appearances indicate that the Duke of MAGENTA will not be disposed to give up his place very readily.

It is clear, then, that the present prospects of the descendant of HENRI IV. are not very promising. In fact, if the French people have their own way, there seems to be no hope for him at all. At the same time nothing is impossible, and in the political changes of France this is especially true. Circumstances may produce unexpected results; the people may change their minds or be outwitted. But whatever happens, it must be admitted that the French have a right to provide for or to submit to any form of Government they please, and at any sacrifice they choose. Nevertheless, actuated as we are by friendly feelings toward them, we wish them to succeed in their experiment of the Republic. The Comte DE CHAMBORD would not then lose anything which he now possesses, and he may even have a chance, according to the prediction of NOSTRADAMUS, of becoming a good citizen, and some day even to be chosen Mayor of St. Cloud.

*AMUSEMENTS.*

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The chief feature of interest in "Gli Ugonotti" last evening was—not to mention the admirable personation of *Valentina* by Mme. Pauline Lucca, which has so often been commented upon here as a remarkable dramatic picture—M. Capoul's portrayal of *Raoul*. Much of the music was, of course, transposed, but as the French tenor sings with great fluency and finish all that lies within his voice, the impression of his work was, on the whole, good. M. Capoul rendered the romanza in the first act with much elegance, and his part in the septet with great energy; in the grand duet with Mme. Lucca in act the fourth, the fire of his delivery and the earnestness of his acting went far to atone for vocal deficiencies, revealed in an occasional use of the falsetto, and to be expected in a *ténor léger*—and particularly in a tenor so very *léger* as M. Capoul—intrusted with a rôle which is, after all, more in the province of grand opera than of opéra comique. The general representation enlisted, with the services of Mme. Lucca, those of Miss Cary, Mlle. Canissa, and of Signori Nannetti, Scolara, and Del Puente. The chorus was not up to its wonted standard last night, and if the recital was less complete than usual, the fault is to be laid mainly to the comparative inefficiency of that body. This evening Mme. Nilsson, M. Capoul, Miss Cary and Signor Nannetti are to appear in "Faust."

"SCHOOL" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Robertson's comedy of "School" was acted at Wallack's Theatre last evening. "School" is by no means the strongest play of the Robertsonian répertoire in point of story, but it is to our thinking the best of the dramatist's works in its sympathetic qualities and sparkle. The four acts of the piece are as many detached scenes, but each is a complete episode, and each is crammed with incidents of the most varied and entertaining kind. It is well to add that no theatre in New-York but Wallack's could do justice to so frail and yet so exacting and effective a work. "School" calls for the nicest acting—that is to say, for acting of the most refined and withal "telling" sort—and for an elegant setting; the number of important characters is so great that only an exceedingly strong company can satisfactorily deal with all. The performance at Wallack's is literally perfect. Mr. Lester Wallack, as *Jack Poyntz*, whose airy nothings are among the brightest sunbeams of the comedy, is unapproachable in this, as in every other genuine light comedy rôle; a daintier and more spirited gentleman idler cannot be imagined. Mr. Gilbert, as *Dr. Sutcliffe*, lends to that personage the kindly dignity his mere appearance suggests. Mr. John Brougham portrays with unfaltering care *Beau Farintosh*, whose near-sightedness brings about endless blunders and compels almost unbroken merriment, and Mr. Beckett presents a [illegible] specie [illegible]. The ladies have duties of [illegible] to [illegible] "School" than in some plays lately given; Miss Germon, as *Naomi*, however, finds scope for much heydenism, and Miss Lewis endows *Bella*—a "dependent pupil"—with the gentle sadness of the personage. The comedy, as a matter of course, is superbly set. The glade in the first act, a marvel of detail, was applauded as the first of a series of scenes of unsurpassable beauty and naturalness, and whether "interiors," crowded with the objects familiar in every-day life, or out-door views, with purling brooks, substantial bridges, and broad, firm paths, were needed, the resources of the stage of the house were such as to honor every demand. A vast and brilliant audience witnessed the representation of "School," and insisted, after each act, upon having the curtain raised anew. So amusing and harmless a piece, so admirably rendered and illustrated, ought to have a run extending well into the Summer.

*THE DUTY ON STEEL.*

THE EDGED-TOOL MANUFACTURERS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ASKED.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The rooms of the Committee on Ways and Means was well filled to-day with gentlemen interested in the manufacture of iron, and particularly steel. The same parties present yesterday were present to-day. William H. Weed, of New-York, said he was a manufacturer of axes and edged tools, the works being at Cohoes. Mr. Dana, who gave his views yesterday, left him but little to say. Their business was the same, except that the larger portion of articles manufactured at Cohoes was exported to foreign countries. The cost of the goods is about one-half in labor. Considerable American steel was used, but it was cheaper to use the English, although it costs twenty cents where the American steel costs fifteen cents. He believed nine-tenths of all axes made here are of English steel. Much of the steel called American steel is really English steel, because it is made of the same foreign materials as the English steel. He and those with whom he was associated asked for a specific duty on steel, so they might know exactly what it cost to export, and not be subject to the annoyances of the New-York Custom-house where a reappraisement is required, costing $10. There was no chance of getting the money returned. They were, in consequence of such annoyances, checked in importation, and found it more agreeable to purchase from others. Such reappraisement is not required at other Custom-houses.

During the examination Mr. Weed gave his opinion that as good steel could be made in the United States as in England or elsewhere with Swedish iron, and it was his opinion that the manufacture of steel in this country, with the duty off that kind of iron, would have great effect upon the prosperity of the country.

Mr. Wallace Barnes, of Bristol, Conn., said he was a manufacturer of clock-springs. He desired such a modification of the present Tariff law as will remove the grievous and vexatious ad valorem duty on best cast steel, especially clock-springs, sheet and stripped, and further, such a reduction as may not be inconsistent with the requirements of the revenue. His reasons were, first, that it is impossible to tell what the price of clock-spring steel is in New-York, in consequence of the uncertain rulings of the Custom-house; second, because clock-spring steel has never been manufactured in this country; third, for the purpose of furthering the export trade, which now consists of about two-thirds of the entire production, mostly in clocks, but not entirely.

J. W. Hubbard, of West Waterville, Me., said that his firm manufactured scythes and axes. He believed he represented all such manufacturers of that State. Their scythes were made with English steel, with the exception of a few made from German steel, which is welded. He thought Americans could make as good steel as the English. The principal object of his appearing here was to ask for specific duties on steel, but at the same time he should like to have a reduction of duty. Henry Crossman, of Massachusetts, of a firm manufacturing edged tools, asked for a reduction of duty on steel, as under the present rate they could not compete with Sheffield manufactures.

Richard T. Buck, of the firm of Buck Brothers, of Millbury, Mass., manufacturers of chisels and gauges, showed that under the present tariff the English could undersell them in the American market from ten to fifteen per cent., and, therefore, he asked a reduction of the duty on steel.

John B. Taff, an importer and merchant, of Boston, briefly addressed the committee in favor of specific instead of ad valorem duty on steel. This would yield more revenue than now, be more satisfactory to those interested in the trade, and a saving of expense to the Government. He read an amendment to the Tariff law, which, he said, would be satisfactory to the manufacturers interested, proposing a specific duty of two and one-half cents per pound on all kinds of steel.

At noon the committee requested the company to retire, and then proceeded to the private consideration of business.

The Committee on Ways and Means this afternoon resumed the hearing on the subject of steel.

Chas. A. Converse, of Norwich, Conn., representing the Hopkins & Allen Arms Manufacturing Company, said that if the American manufacturers of steel make a good article they would give them all their orders, and that if a change were effected in the tariff so as to give a specific duty of two or two and one-half cents a pound on steel, it would be a great help toward the exportation of military weapons to foreign countries. American manufacturers of arms have now the preference in South America. If our manufacturers had a concession of five, ten, or fifteen per cent. in the matter of steel, American arms could be distributed over all foreign countries. At one time he was engaged in the manufacture of files. Workmen were imported from Sheffield. A good article was produced, but such prejudice existed against the American files, although they were as good as the English, that he could not sell them, and therefore he quit the business. Mr. Converse said he also represented Rogers & Co., who make the wood-work of the arms.

Mr. Abbott, of Abbott & Howard, of Boston and New-York, agents for Thomas Firth & Son, of Sheffield, appeared before the committee to urge a simplification of the method of imposing the duty on steel, in justice to the dealers in steel, and to the advantage of the Government. He concluded by advocating a uniform and specific rate of duty per pound in order to avoid incongruities under the present tariff.

E. Andrews, of Williamsport, Penn., M. McFarlin, of Woodrough, Dell & Paulin, saw manufacturers, of Cincinnati, and Joseph Flint, saw manufacturer, of Rochester, N. Y., unite in a paper asking specific duties, and such modifications of law as would save them from Custom-house annoyances.

The committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Representatives on the opposite side of the question will be heard to-morrow.

*THE DELAWARE PEACH CROP.*

WILMINGTON, Del., April 30.—Great fears were entertained yesterday throughout the State that, should the storm of snow and rain be followed by a frost in the night, that the peach crop would be destroyed, and this morning considerable anxiety was felt. Advices from all parts of the State at a late hour this morning, however, agree that no great damage was done. There was freezing weather as far down as Seaford, but the wind in the afternoon of yesterday had dried the buds, and thus avoided the threatened calamity. The failure of the crop last year has left the trees in a most healthy condition, and they are thus able to stand more severe weather than under ordinary circumstances. The prospect of a good crop is excellent.

*A PROPOSED NEW STEAM-SHIP LINE.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30.—Shepherd & Dodwolf, of New-Orleans, have made a proposition to the St. Louis merchants that if sufficient freight is guaranteed by them to justify the venture, they will put on a line of steam-ships between New-Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching at all important intermediate ports. They also propose to make advances on shipments and arrange for the investment of the proceeds in coffee or other products of that country if desired.

*THE CHICAGO GLOBE THEATRE FIRE.*

CHICAGO, April 30.—W. H. Harrison, the Treasurer of the Globe Theatre, which was lately burned, who was arrested on a charge of arson, was [illegible] discharged to-day by Judge Gary. There [illegible]

# THE JOHN ROACH DINNER.

## LAST NIGHT'S GATHERING AT DELMONICO'S.

PRESENTATION OF A SERVICE OF PLATE—SPEECHES BY JUDGE BRADY, MR. ROACH, MAYOR HAVEMEYER AND OTHER GENTLEMEN.

Seldom has a more influential gathering assembled in Delmonico's parlors than that of last night; seldom has a more well-earned tribute of esteem been offered to any man by his friends and fellow-citizens than that which was given with unusual cordiality to Mr. John Roach on the occasion. This, though most pleasing, is not surprising. Mr. Roach may be justly characterised as one of the men of the times. He furnishes in a marked degree an example of the dual representation of capital and labor. He is a capitalist, and yet, all through his busy life, he has been a working man in every sense of the word. Coming to this country a poor Irish lad some five and forty years ago, he was, last night, the recipient of an ovation of which any man could not feel otherwise than very proud. For years a mechanic in the famous Morgan Iron Works, in this City, he is to-day the sole proprietor of those works. But it was, perhaps, in his especial character as one of the great ship-builders of the world that he was so honored a guest of the foremost men in New-York last night. It is but two years ago that Mr. Roach put in operation the ship-building yards which he had purchased of Messrs. Rainey & Son, in November, 1871. A thorough mechanic, a man of ideas—practical ideas—a capitalist, a worker, he brought all his untiring energy, enterprise, wealth, and vast experience to bear on this, his greatest ambition—the restoration of this country to her former proud position of one of the greatest ship-building countries in the world. What has Mr. Roach done? In those two short years he has made himself the leading ship-builder of the Western World, and has rivalled and, in many respects, surpassed the famous ship-builders of the Clyde and the Thames.

To-day he says that he can build a better ship for the same money than can be built in any of the European ship-yards; and those who know Mr. Roach best know that when he says he can do a thing it will not be long before he does it. In the two years that the Chester ship-yards have been in Mr. Roach's hands he has turned out an aggregate tonnage exceeding 40,000 tons. To him is the honor due of having built, with one exception, the largest ocean steamer in the world. But the City of Pekin bids fair to be as great a success as that one exception has been a failure. A sister ship to the City of Pekin lies on the stocks in his yards, nearly ready for launching, and Mr. Roach claims that, if others will go into the fight with him, he will make the banks of the Delaware the great ship-building yard of the whole world. What the effect of the efforts of such a man as Mr. Roach may be and must be on American commerce is obvious. It means the carrying of American commerce, as of old, in American bottoms. It was, then, to show their recognition and hearty appreciation of such efforts that so many of the leading citizens of New-York assembled to do honor to John Roach last night—of course, not forgetting his general position as a large iron-master, or the many high and genial phases of his character which have surrounded him with a host of friends.

The hour appointed for the dinner was 7 o'clock, and by that time a large number of the guests had arrived, though it was 8 o'clock before dinner was announced. In all, 260 gentlemen assembled to join in the testimonial to Mr. Roach. The tables were laid in Delmonico's large hall, which was suitably decorated with flags, banners, and shields. Fronting the principal table the mechanics' emblematical shield hung on the wall. At the west end was an allegorical shield of Justice and Liberty, and at the east end a shield bearing the arms of Ireland, with the motto, "Erin go Bragh." It is unnecessary to say more of the dinner than that it was served in Delmonico's very best style. After dinner, Mr. Delmonico, who presided over the feast, had a few words, calling on Judge Brady to make the presentation speech. The testimonial was a magnificent collection of plate, worthy in every way of the high reputation of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, by whom it was made. The presentation of plate consisted of a number of pieces, including a very large plateau, in the centre of which an ocean steamer and the following inscription are engraved: "To John Roach, Esq., April 30, 1874. In recognition of his eminent services in promoting the growth and development of Iron Ship-building in the United States." The other pieces consisted of a full tea and coffee service, coffee urn and tea kettle, and some subordinate pieces. The design, though rich, is of that chaste and cultured style for which the Gorham Company have made themselves so famous; and its good taste drew forth general commendation and admiration. It is certainly a service worthy of being made an heirloom in any family.

Judge Brady indulged in one of his characteristically happy and humorous speeches, keeping every one laughing, and making a point on Mr. Roach wherever he could, and offering to go bail that Mr. Roach's success in life was solely due to the "proverbial temerity of the Irish boy." Later in the evening the Judge read an exceedingly laughable telegram from Kaiser Wilhelm, apologizing for his inability to be present. He read the original in his own famous Dutch dialect, and then translated it. Mr. Roach replied to the presentation of the testimonial in earnest language, saying that his own aim in life now is and ever will be to see the United States flag flying on every sea and in every harbor of the world. The applause which his speech elicited amounted to a perfect ovation, for there was not one in the hall who was not fully aware of what Mr. Roach has done to revive American ship-building. Mr. Roach was followed by Mr. John C. Wyman, who made a highly patriotic speech, taking the industries of the country generally, and iron ship-building in particular, as his text. Mayor Havemeyer then said a few words about the Empire City, and Gen. Hancock spoke to the Army and Navy. Other toasts followed: "Heavenly Mechanism," responded to by Hon. S. S. Cox; "Steam Engineering," by Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, United States Navy; the "Press," "Woman," &c. The company did not break up till after midnight, every one expressing the pleasure they had experienced at being able to join in doing honor to their old friend John Roach.

Among the prominent gentlemen present were C. H. Delamater, John Roach, Judge Brady, Mayor Havemeyer, Gen. Hancock, Fernando Wood, Erastus Brooks, A. R. Whitney, John C. Wyman, J. S. Harrison, Russell Sage, Rufus Hatch, Wm. M. Wood, John Baird, Horatio Allen, Rev. Dr. Pullman, Gen. Porter, Thurlow Weed, Hon. J. H. Ketchum, C. C. Mowton, J. J. Rowland, Jas. How, James W. Armington, Mayor Forward, Chester, Penn.; Andrew Mills, R. E. Perrin, Charles Lyman, S. S. Cox, Wm. Rowland, Superintendent Joiner, of Delaware River Iron Ship-building Works; L. H. Boole, Chief Engineers W. W. W. Wood, Naval Constructor Isaiah Hanscom, Henderson, Shock, Long, Alberts, and Sewell, of the United States Navy, G. W. Quintard, J. W. Forney, C. K. and W. R. Garrison, Richard Schell, Surrogate Hutchings, W. A. Seaver, Arthur Gilman, and Rufus Andrews.

Letters were received from the following gentlemen, expressive of their sympathy with the object of the gathering, and regretting their inability to be present: Admiral Palo, Spanish Minister; United States Senators H. Hamlin, J. W. Chanler, R. E. Fenton, Hon. S. J. Randall, Gov. Ingersoll, Conn.; J. G. Bennett, W. C. Bryant, J. D. Lawson, Geo. W. Childs, A. A. Low, Moses Taylor, C. W. Copeland, A. Sturgis, C. H. Merriman, W. H. Burleigh, Thurlow Weed, and a number of others.

JUDGE BRADY'S PRESENTATION ADDRESS.

Judge Brady, in delivering the presentation address, said that the occasion was interesting, not merely because it was designed to do honor to a man of sterling worth, but also because it celebrated the triumphs of American skill in combinations in which it was said it could not be successful. It had been asserted here, and abroad the clamor had been continued, that in Europe only, and particularly in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, taking the Clyde as a starting point, could iron vessels be safely constructed. It was urged that the land of enterprise, of mechanical skill, and of genius—this land of Fulton and of Morse,—with its foundries and forges exceeding those of Albion, could not compete with England in the construction of iron ships. It was the great merit of American enterprise that it saw no difficulty that might not be overcome, and believed in no adversity that might not be subdued. The sun always shone upon the bold adventurer, and upon such had been but that which was to be trodden. It was interesting to the laborer, no matter how interesting the platform on which he stood, to feel that men of humble origin had marked the progress of science, of skill, and of culture. It was the development of a law of nature that humble men should be the instruments of great achievements in the scientific and intellectual world, and the illustration was found in names which were as familiar to us as household words. He claimed for John Roach the merit of having worked out of his tattered garments, of having wrung from the world by patient toil and steadfast purpose the place he occupies; and he claimed further that was a cheering example of what his country yielded to industry and capacity. He was of humble birth. He was young and an exile, but at length he found his way to the Allaire Works, and there made manifest his determination to succeed. The result of his determination was shown here to-night. His iron pot had assumed proportions large enough to carry steam engines, tons of freight and hundreds of human beings, and now moved over the waves of near and distant seas, itself the type and symbol of civilization, carrying aloft, where it should ever be, the flag of his adopted and of his (the speaker's) native land. Many an eye had danced to see that banner in the sky, and many hearts wished it dominant everywhere "over the glad waters of the dark blue sea." John Roach had tried to make it so; and in this, his ambition, he had been aided by the great throng of American mechanics, engineers, and brother men of iron. During the last two and a half years, a period cut out of a decade in which American ship building had unfortunately been abandoned, he had built seventeen ships, large and small. His last effort was the largest ship afloat with the exception of the Great Eastern, and the latter was a failure, except in so far as the laying of the Atlantic cable was concerned. Judge Brady then requested Mr. Roach's acceptance of the testimonial, saying that it was tendered him not alone because he was a man of merit, but because he had shown that America could build iron ships equal, if not superior, to those of any other country, and because he had worked out a national problem which commended itself to the American heart. In conclusion, he expressed the wish that his example might long be regarded as an incentive to industry and national glory.

RESPONSE OF MR. ROACH.

Mr. Roach, who was received with loud cheers, said: Mr. Chairman: I desire to return to yourself and all here present, as well as to my eloquent friend Judge Brady, my hearty and heartfelt thanks for every kindly word that he has uttered. I wish also to say, however, that, proud as I am to accept this testimonial of your esteem and good will, I should be prouder yet if I could be conscious—if I could surely know—that any act of my life had made me worthy of it. It is, therefore, with a feeling of relief as well as gratification, that I trace the offering of this testimonial to a source that is higher and deeper than anything merely personal to myself. I am glad to believe, and to know by this token, so generously and tastefully devised, that the gentleman here present sympathize with me in my strong desire for the restoration of American commerce and the reappearance of the American flag upon the high seas. I feel, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that we are not here to-night because one man has built a ship, or even because that ship is a good one, but because we hope she is the forerunner of whole fleets of ships. It is in this broad, patriotic, national thought and hope that we can meet and join hands on common ground. We all know what was the proud record of the American ship-building and commercial interest before our great civil war, and what it has been since the breaking of that great storm in 1861. The most important interest smitten down in the great struggle has had little done to restore it. The old flag floats again from every fort and at every port and haven, but somehow she does not get back to her old place on the sea. The North has forgiven the South, and the South has forgiven the North, with a wise and God-like charity, such as the world never saw before, and a noble thing it is; but, although the ship-building interest does not want any charity, it looks a good deal as if it had not been quite forgiven yet for something. We had no "Plan of Sartory" for our prisoners, as the French had, nor any penal colonies or gibbets, as they and their English neighbors have always deemed necessary in similar cases. Not a man suffered loss of life or liberty at the close of our war for political reasons, and we may well be proud of it. The whole world, in all time, will be compelled to honor the nation capable of such magnanimity; but suppose some malicious historian of these days should say: "That's all very well, but what made them strangle their enemies?" I hardly know what answer we could make. Some of us have been trying to provide a reply—the City of Peking for instance; but it will take a good deal of ship-building to do it. I need not rehearse, Mr. Chairman, the difficulties which have stood in our way. They have been and still are such as to call forth all our energies; but they have not been, and they are not now, insurmountable. Indeed, I think I can make no more thoroughly fit and acceptable return for the courtesy you have shown me—for all the kindness and goodwill of this testimonial—than by assuring you of my profound conviction that the "good time coming" is very close at hand for American ship-builders and merchants. Nobody denies that we can build as good ships as any in the world, and we have now reached the time when we shall be able to build them cheaply. Again I thank you most sincerely. [Cheers.]

The toast of the "Empire City" was next proposed, coupled with the name of Mayor Havemeyer.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S REMARKS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY.

The Mayor said:

MR. PRESIDENT: In behalf of the City which I represent on this occasion, I tender you my thanks for the compliment which you have proposed. It is with more than usual pleasure that I am here to participate in the festivities of this evening. The occasion is a most auspicious one. It marks a new era in the history of our City. The business of ship-building has been almost entirely obliterated from the hostile attitude of the mechanics engaged in this branch of our national business, driving it to other ports presenting more favorable and more economical opportunities for its development. This change not only affected the ship-building interests of this City, but resulted in annihilating the business throughout the country. This hostile proceeding, followed as it has been by the introduction of iron vessels of large tonnage, and propelled by steam, has rendered the recuperation of ship-building in this country almost an impossibility, and has placed our carrying trade in the hands of strangers. While thus our energies were dormant, the immense pressure of this prosperous business has led to the development of such enterprise in the art of ship-building in Europe that foreign ship-builders have felt themselves in possession of a monopoly which no energy or action on our part could overcome. But the march of events cannot be measured. Silently in our midst the new art has found a resting place, and on the banks of the Delaware the problem has been solved that whatever can be done in any part of the world can be accomplished here, and I am happy to learn that the successful completion of the noble vessel City of Pekin is simply the forerunner of other achievements in the same direction, which are destined, at no distant day, to restore to this nation the advantages it had lost as the foremost of the great carrying powers of the world. This triumph has been achieved by the skill, energy, and ability of the gentlemen whom we have this evening met to honor, and I feel, in common with you all, that he is worthy of all the honor you can confer upon him.

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING—RESPONSE OF J. C. WYMAN.

The third toast was "American ship-buildingand our commercial interests." Mr. J. C. Wyman in response observed that this was one of the foremost nations of the globe, for while the old Governments of Europe glorified themselves in the fact that they had no sovereign who stood at the head of their affairs. We were a people of nearly 40,000,000 of sovereigns, each one capable of that grandest achievement of government, self-government. [Applause.] He drew attention to the naval record of the nation in 1812, and, while observing upon the greatness and resources of this country, he said our navy was sadly inefficient and inadequate to our development. It was through men like Mr. Roach it was to be restored to its original greatness, and he trusted that the nation would study and appreciate more the labors of such men of industry and genius.

THE ARMY AND NAVY—RESPONSE OF GEN. HANCOCK.

The toast of "The Army" was responded to by Gen. Hancock. In the course of his address he said this nation was now in a state of peace, and did not require large armies, and its necessity in this respect was the shadow of a military force which would preserve military ideas and military qualities. What we wanted, in his opinion, was a navy and a mercantile marine that would keep the peace which belonged to so great a land as ours. In this view of our national situation, he cordially approved of that gathering, and looked upon it as one which would have a decided influence for good upon the whole people. [Applause.]

Chief Engineer Schalk responded to the toast of "The Navy." His address was exceedingly brief, for he thought it was unnecessary to reply to the toast of the Army and Navy. He mentioned as illustrative of the standard of the American navy, the names of Rowan, Porter, and Farragut, and asserted that all the naval arm needed was a liberal appropriation which would enable them to have first-class ships if the occasion required their use. [Applause.]

OTHER TOASTS.

The following toasts were also proposed and responded to: "The Press," Erastus Brooks; "Heavenly Mechanism," S. S. Cox; "The Iron Age," Frank Weiss; "Steam Engineering," W. W. W. Wood, United States Navy; "Men of the Period," Charles W. Brooks.

The festivities terminated at midnight.

## SUIT FOR DAMAGES UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 30.—State Senators Alexander E. Barber and Bradford R. Davis, both colored men, have brought suit against the Louisiana Jockey Club, each claiming $5,000 because, as the petitioners aver, said club refused to sell them quarter-stretch badges during the recent races, on account of their color, they being of African descent, and that such refusal and exclusion were not only in violation of the principles of natural justice, but also of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution and statutes of the State.

## COMMUNISM IN THE MORMON CHURCH.

SALT LAKE, April 30.—The first organization of the United Order, as it is called, was perfected in the Twentieth Ward of this city last evening. The principal features of this new order are the giving to a common fund, under control of elected persons, moneys of all the members, the control of the labor of the members, and the production and manufacture as far as possible of all articles consumed. It is probable that similar organizations will be effected in all the wards of the city and throughout the Mormon settlements, and that membership will become the test of loyalty to the Mormon Church, as it is strongly advocated by the church leaders.

## "COL." FELLOWS, THE THIEVES' ADVOCATE.

TRAITOR AND ASSOCIATE OF THIEVES.—Let us, for a moment, consider the case of this young man, Col. Fellows. Born, we believe, at Mechanicsville, certainly in this Northern land; enjoying the advantages of our common schools, drawing in with every inspiration of the pure air of his native land the loftiest principles of liberty, he goes South, and there after a brief residence among a strange people, becomes a traitor to his country. He takes up arms against his own kindred. He wars upon every interest, every right, every hope of his old friends and neighbors. He tells us he would rather "rot in prison" than take the oath of allegiance to his country! He becomes that most despicable of all creatures—a Northern man with Southern principles; a man without soul, a wretch who has sold himself, his home, his kindred, everything, and literally becomes an outcast. When the war is over, and he sneaks back to the State he deserted, the mother who bore him, he offers no word of apology, no expression of regret, but glories in his shame. And when he did come home, what associates did he choose? Who were his companions and friends? Tweed, Ingersoll, Genet, Norton, Connolly, Fields—public robbers all, and all either now in prison or fugitives from justice. Heaven forbid that we should ever forgive such a man.

Take the case of young Ellsworth: Born beneath the same skies, educated at the same schools with Fellows, the two boys schoolmates and companions, when the land of his fathers is menaced he buckles on his sword, and is among the first to volunteer in its defense. He leads the van of all the sickening train of slaughtered martyrs. He is borne to his home tenderly and tearfully. A nation stops in the midst of a great war to mourn beside his early grave. Fellows, his youthful companion, where is he? In the rebel army, rejoicing, we doubt not, that Ellsworth is dead; regretting, we fear, that the opportunity had not come to him to flesh his maiden sword in the breast of the young hero. Now, we are told, it would be a very gracious and beautiful act of forgiveness, of reconciliation, of love, to invite Col. Fellows to speak beside the grave of Ellsworth. We don't believe it. We think it would be an act of infamy, of sacrilege, an insult to the memory of the dead. The spectacle would be that of a jackal glorying over the corpse of the being he had slain. If there is no one else to pronounce the "eulogy," better let the young hero sleep in peace.—*Troy Times, April 29.*

TIME AND PLACE.—"Col." J. R. Fellows, a red-mouthed rebel sympathizer and demagogue, is anxious to make a speech over the dead body of his schoolmate, Col. Ellsworth, whose monument at Mechanicsville is to be inaugurated on the 27th of May. We don't know that there is any reason why the "Colonel"—nobody ever knew what regiment he was "Colonel" of—should not be allowed to "drop his tear" and unbosom his grief over the grave of the Union soldier whose cause he opposed and reviled; but, for appearance sake, he should do this quietly, and in the presence of a very select audience—say on some dark evening and in the solitude of his own congenial company. This fellow Fellows' character is such that if he is allowed to take a conspicuous part in the ceremonies, the circumstance would detract from the honor designed the gallant dead.—*Newburg Journal.*

"RATHER ROT IN JAIL."—The following note from a respected citizen of Mechanicsville shows what is thought of the matter there:

MECHANICSVILLE, N. Y., April 28, 1874.

*Editor Troy Times:*

In your issue of yesterday I notice your remarks about J. R. Fellows as orator on the occasion of unveiling the Ellsworth monument. The announcement in the *Budget* that he was to be the orator on that occasion fell like a thunderbolt on the loyal and better class of this community, who have had but little to do with the arrangements, and consider the selection of this renegade as orator as a burning shame which would cast a shade of disgrace over our delightful village. "He who shovel hard and long during the rebellion to raise men and money to support our army, will remember the sting they felt on one occasion when out soliciting subscriptions to make our brave boys comfortable. They met the mother of this rebel Colonel with a petition to get him out of prison, where he was held by our army. The gentleman to whom she applied informed her that if her son would take the oath of allegiance to his country, the authorities would release him. To this she answered: "He (the rebel) would sooner rot in the jail than do it." The answer was: "Then let him rot in jail, rather than my name shall be used to release so miserable a rebel." Now think of the mortification to us, who know the facts, that he who had rather rot in jail than swear allegiance to his native home is to appear here as orator on this occasion. VILLAGER.

## BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There was a brisk snow squall at Halifax, N. S., yesterday afternoon.

A heavy frost yesterday morning, at Atlanta, Ga., injured the crops and fruit.

There was a heavy frost at Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday night. Fruit and vegetables were damaged.

The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad yesterday, by a unanimous vote, decided to take back the road.

The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad is to be sold by order of the Alabama State Chancellor on Tuesday, the 30th day of June.

The 1st of May will be observed in Savannah, as a general holiday. There will be the largest military display since the end of the war.

Senator Schurz was persuaded to remain in Boston another day to receive and visit his friends. He left for Washington last night.

The Good Will Fire Company, of Trenton, N. J., left Boston for home yesterday. They experienced warm hospitality, but wintry weather.

William McCormick, a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was killed yesterday at Ashland, while switching trains from one track to another.

## MARINE DISASTERS ON THE NOVA SCOTIA COAST.

HALIFAX, April 30.—The schooner J. Morton, from Trinidad, for Halifax, is ashore at Cape Sable. The crew were saved. The steam-tug Gipsey, which recently went ashore at Whitehead, has gone to pieces.

The American schooner Crusade arrived from the Western Bank last night, and reports that on Sunday last while on the Banks she lost all her travel gear, anchor, and thirty fathoms of hawser.

The schooner America, which arrived at Canning, N. S., Saturday night, grounded on a bank in Canning River and capsized, the crew having previously gone ashore. The hatches burst open, and she filled with water. The loss is said to be heavy, as the schooner had a valuable cargo.

The schooner Lusquene, Capt. Rice, of Annapolis, while lying at Oak Point Wharf, near Canning, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago. She was loaded with lime, and pulling off from the wharf careened, and in consequence of the water reaching the lime the Captain and crew were forced to leave her. They subsequently returned, and during the night the Captain's son discovered the vessel was on fire, but it was too late, and the crew had to abandon her.

The schooner Peraux went ashore at Fort Point entrance to Liverpool Harbor during the gale of Sunday morning, and probably will become a total wreck.

## TO BE EXECUTED TO-DAY.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—George Miles Alfred, (colored,) convicted of the murder of Dr. Granville Alfred, in Washington County, will be hanged to-morrow. A letter to the *Courier-Journal* says the prisoner is preparing a full confession, implicating the wife of the murdered man, who is now out on bail on the same charge, as *particeps criminis*. Various attempts to rescue the prisoner, said to have originated with Mrs. Alfred, have all been frustrated, and the preparations for the execution are perfected.

## GENERAL SYNOD OF THE SOUTHERN CHURCH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 30.—The General Synod of the Southern Church met this morning. There was a large attendance from the Southern States. The Synodical sermon was preached by Rev. J. F. Campbell, of Virginia. An address on the condition of the Church was delivered by Rev. Dr. Fry, of Pennsylvania. Rev. T. P. Smeltzer, of South Carolina, was elected President; Rev. G. A. Huff, of Virginia, Vice President; Rev. T. H. Turner, Secretary. The session continues to-morrow.

## SUNK BY COLLISION—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Light-house Board has information that the Nova Scotia schooner Etta, (Barnett, master,) from Pernambuco, with coffee, bound for Baltimore, was run into Sunday and sunk, five miles from Point Lookout. Thus far only one person is known to have been saved, named Evans, who arrived here yesterday.

# ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

## LIVINGSTONE'S OBSEQUIES—A SILENT PARLIAMENT—THE BUDGET.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

LONDON, Thursday, April 16, 1874.

Livingstone's funeral to-day was a very plain and simple affair. During the last few days there have generally been a few groups at the end of Savile row gazing up at the drawn blinds of the Geographical Society's house, in which the body was deposited, and a pretty continuous stream of visitors has been passing into and from the mansion. There was no formal lying-in-state, and only the coffin and the relics of the deceased were to be seen. After the examination of the remains by Sir M. Ferguson in the presence of a large gathering of medical men, geographers, &c., they were decently closed up again. The African lion that sprang upon the doctor and broke his arm, some years ago, secured him a place in Westminster Abbey, as to which there might otherwise have been a difficulty. The face of the body is quite unrecognizable, and the only point of identification is, if Sir W. Ferguson is right, the ununited fracture of one of the bones of the arm. But for this there would have been serious doubt as to the propriety of placing in the British Valhalla what might have turned out to be the body of a drunken slave-dealer. The funeral left Savil's row soon after noon to-day. There was a crowd to see the procession start, and another at the Abbey to see it arrive, and along the rest of the route people passing that way waited to see it go by; and, of course, the Abbey was crowded. But, otherwise, little public interest was manifested. The hearse was of the ordinary kind, with black plumes and four horses. It was followed by a string of mourning coaches and private carriages; the royal chariots, representing the Queen and Prince of Wales, with splendid horses and liveries of crimson and gold, being conspicuous among the latter. The arrangements at the Abbey were of the usual disorderly kind. The vergers, for reasons of their own, admitted the general crowd first, and when the ticket-holders came, at the hour appointed, they found every place occupied. There were few distinguished people present in the Cathedral, except those who appeared apparently as connected with the Geographical and other societies, in the ranks of the mourners. Mr. Stanley, with characteristic taste, took care to advertise his Kalulu by thrusting him into one of the mourning coaches.

A "NO-TALK" PARLIAMENT.

If the present House of Commons goes on as it has begun, it will probably be known in history as the "Silent Parliament." The Gladstonian period was the reign of unlimited "falutin." Mr. Gladstone talked at length on the smallest occasions, and his personal bodyguard was equally loquacious. If verbiage could only have done it, the millenium would have been established at once. The tongues wagged incessantly, to prove the magical power of words. The old saying, "to labor is to pray," was altered into "jaw is work." To talk about a thing, to get something put down on paper about it, and passed through Parliament, was supposed to be the whole function of Government. If the paper remained paper, and the words mere words, at least the talkers had done their part. They had shouted their incantations, and there was an end of their resources. It is not surprising that the country should have got rather tired of this windbag system; and the members of the new House of Commons seem to have had it very much impressed upon them that, above everything, they came to talk as little as possible. For the present, they are apparently determined to adhere heroically to this resolution. The other night the army estimates were gone through in about an hour and a half, including the Chairman of committee's quarter of an hour for tea. Under the late Government the army estimates always furnished occupation for at least a fortnight or three weeks. Another night a couple of bills were thrown out, one after the other, in the most summary manner. One was Sir J. Lubbock's bill for the protection of ancient monuments, which through neglect or ignorance are gradually disappearing. There was a good deal of sympathy with the object of the measure, but it was thought that it went too far in interfering with the rights of proprietors. There could be no difficulty, of course, in dealing with such a case as that of the Druid stones on Salisbury Plains. Nothing could be more monstrous than that a private proprietor should be at liberty to slice them up for paving stones, or to sell them to a foreign museum. But then there are other antiquities which it is difficult to claim for the public without doing injustice to the owner; as, for instance, when an old building is used as a private dwelling-place, or forms part of a farm or factory.

ANENT WOODWORTH'S HOUSE.

A great outcry is raised every Autumn about Woodworth's house at Kydal Mount, which will one day be an antiquity. It is only a little cottage, and is occupied as a Summer retreat. Formerly, when tourists were comparatively few, it used to be occasionally shown to visitors, but now a mob of several thousand people from Leeds or Manchester may arrive at any moment by an excursion train, and this alters the case. To render the house a show place would be simply to render it useless for private occupation. In such a case it is surely only fair that if the public want the place for public enjoyment, they should buy it on their own account.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The other bill was one proposed by Mr. Bass for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which, however, has already been abolished. No person can now be imprisoned for being too poor to pay a debt, but a person who has been ordered by a court to pay a debt, and he contumaciously refuses to do so, is liable to be locked up at the instance of his creditor. This law applies to all classes alike, but it is said that imprisonment for refusing to pay tells hardly on the working classes, as they cannot clear themselves by going through the Bankruptcy Court, and are thus the slaves of their creditors for life. There can be no doubt that the working classes are horribly preyed upon by small traders, who tempt them (and especially the women, behind the backs of their husbands) to take goods on credit, and, having thus got them in their power, grind them to dust. Yet it may be doubted whether it would be for the interest of the poor that credit should be abolished, and this would be the effect of enabling a small debtor to snap his fingers at his creditors. There was undoubtedly something to be said for each of these bills, but under the old system they would have been talked about night after night, and passed through one stage after another, till, at the last, after a vast amount of precious time had been wasted, they would have been dropped or thrown out, there being really nothing in either question to require prolonged discussion, and it is to the credit of the House of Commons that it should have disposed of them off-hand, in such a business-like manner.

IRISH COERCION ACTS.

Another example of judicious reticence was Mr. Disraeli's answer to Lord Robert Montagu about the Irish Coercion acts. Lord Robert, who is brother of the Duke of Manchester, used to be a staunch Conservative, and has held office in Conservative Governments; but a year or two since, Monsignor Capel and Archbishop Manning contrived to convert him to Roman Catholicism, and his next development has been, very naturally, into a rampant Home Ruler. He made a violent speech on the Home Rule side on Mr. Butt's recent motion, and he then thought he would try a tilt single-handed with the Premier himself. He caught hold of some remarks which Mr. Disraeli had made in one of his election speeches about Ireland, pointing out that Mr. Gladstone's "message of peace" had not dispensed with the need of a Coercive act, and asked him whether he thought these laws necessary. Mr. Disraeli put on his languid, courtly manner, and remarked that the speech in question was delivered some time since, and—dropping his voice, as if he was thinking aloud rather than speaking—"a good deal has happened in the interval." He added that he had not said that the Coercive acts were necessary, and he did not think the moment a convenient one for going into the subject. Lord Robert was, of course, very angry, but Mr. Disraeli would say no more, and the Speaker, when appealed to, said that, though Lord Robert had a right to put his question, nobody could be surprised that it was not answered. One can fancy the wild debate that would spring from Mr. Gladstone's prolix and ambiguous reply to such an inquiry.

THE BUDGET.

The budget furnished another example of sparing talk. Mr. Gladstone's budget speech used to last for four or five hours, but Sir Stafford Northcote, by confining himself to the business in hand, got through in less than half the time. It cannot be said that Sir Stafford is a pleasing or impressive speaker. His voice is thin and gritty, and reminds one rather of the doleful creaking of an old door. Then he works at his subject too much on a dead level of small detail, and wants breadth and point. There can be no doubt, however, that he understands his work, and his statement was clear and simple, without any unnecessary words. He adopted Mr. Gladstone's calculations, following him in the dangerous precedent of a speculative estimate of the next year's receipts. He thus got six millions of a surplus, and there was much amusement when he plaintively asked "What shall I do with all this money?" Sugar duties abolished; a penny off the income tax; the duty on horses and Horse-dealers given up; half a million devoted to terminable annuities, and a million to reducing local taxation as regards police and lunatic asylums—that was his answer. This is not a strong budget, but it is safe and acceptable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opens his bag and gives something to everybody all round as far as his money will go. The opposition have no chance of successfully attacking a budget of this kind. Even if they were stronger in numbers, there is nothing sufficiently important to get up a great fight about. The two weak points of the scheme are the relief to local taxation and the remission of a penny of income tax; but the first is only provisional, and the other is a relief which, though nobody will care much about it, nobody will refuse. So far, then, the Government is safe. There are no complicated measures connected with the budget, and in another week or two, if things go on at their present rate, the financial bills and the estimates will all have been got through with, and there will be nothing for Parliament to do but sit and twiddle its thumbs till the Royal Commission on the Labor Laws is ready with its report. Mr. Disraeli promised legislation on this subject this session, and he may feel bound to keep Parliament sitting for the purpose. Otherwise, England's legislators might for once in a life-time see the Alps in May. J. H. F.

## THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR WASHBURN TO THE LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, April 30.—At the opening of the Senate, this afternoon, the following communication was received from Lieut. Gov. Talbot, having been left with him by Ex-Gov. Washburn:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I am advised that the Legislature has duly elected me a Senator in the Congress of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles Sumner. This trust came to me so suddenly and unexpectedly that I have been at no little loss to know what my duty in the premises might be. Were I to decide the question solely on personal grounds, I should continue in the position I now occupy. I feel most deeply the great responsibilities of the Senatorial office, exceptionally great in the present instance, because of the standing and character of him whom I succeed. I know full well that I have already received at the hands of my fellow-citizens higher honors than I merit, and I am profoundly conscious that other men would discharge this new duty with more than my ability. But the situation compels me to a wider view of the issue, and a decision on other than selfish considerations. I therefore resign the office of Governor, and accept that which you have conferred upon me. I shall assume the obligations thereof with a determination to let no personal interest stand in the way of the interests of the people who have given me this further pledge of their regard. To you, as their immediate representatives, I beg to present my grateful thanks. In the sphere of honorable activity and responsibility to which you have called me, it will be my ambition to so bear myself that neither you nor the Commonwealth may regret your action.

Senator Washburn left for Washington to-day. Lieut. Gov. Talbot has issued the usual official proclamation on assuming the duties of acting Governor.

## THE WILL OF THE LATE JAMES W. GERARD.

CURIOUS PROVISIONS—SILVER MEDALS TO BE GIVEN TO SCHOLARS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR "AMIABILITY."

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BOSTON, April 30.—The will of James W. Gerard, attorney and counselor at law, presented for allowance in the Probate Court of this county, contains some curious clauses. One clause provides for medals for amiable scholars in New-York schools. It says:

"I wish to do something for the moral advancement of the boys and girls of the public schools within my jurisdiction as inspector of schools in the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of New-York, whether I am a school officer or not at the time of my decease. I therefore give and bequeath to my son and his wife, Jenny, and the survivor of them, the sum of $1,500 in good bonds, or notes, or mortgages, the interest of which and any reinvestment thereof I direct them to invest in plain silver medals, which I request to be given by them to the Principals of the female grammar schools in Twentieth street, Twelfth street, (both departments,) and Wooster street, and male grammar schools in Twenty-third, Thirteenth, and Wooster streets, to be distributed by them annually to some of the most amiable boys and girls once a year in the highest class in their schools, my desire being to cultivate in the scholars an amiability of character. Of course, there will be many hundreds who will be every year worthy of the reception of these medals, but I trust to the intelligence of the Principals to give to those who may be considered by their classmates as especially entitled to them, this memento of me as a reward for amiable deportment in school, without which intellectual culture is of but little value. No scholar is ever to receive more than one medal on one side. I wish to be inscribed something like this: "For (the name) one of the amiable girls (or boys) in —— street school," with the date. On the other side, to be engraved, "In memory of Mr. Gerard."

The property of the deceased consists of real estate and personal property, houses and lands in New-York, Long Branch, Roxbury, and East Boston. The personalty consisted largely of stocks of various kinds, mostly railroads. The property is carefully divided among the members of his family, with the injunction to use it carefully for the benefit of "themselves, their families, and their friends, not forgetting the poor."

## THE BENDER MURDERS.

SALT LAKE, April 30.—A girl supposed to be Katie Bender, and a man supposed to be John Bender, have been arrested near here, and will be

# FIGHTING IN ARKANSAS.

## ENCOUNTER AT PINE BLUFF.

NINE BROOKSITES KILLED AND TWENTY WOUNDED—SEVEN BAXTERITES WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, April 30—Midnight.—A dispatch from Memphis says the Arkansas factions are fighting at Pine Bluff, and a number have been killed and wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 30.—Gen. King White, who has charge of the Baxter forces at Pine Bluff, hearing that a party of Brooks' men were assembled at New-Gascony, in Jefferson County, committing depredations, moved a column of 200 men down to that point to-day for the purpose of dispersing them.

A dispatch to-night to Gen. Newton, from Pine Bluff, says Gen. White sent forward a flag of truce to order the men to disperse, but they fired upon the party and a regular battle ensued, in which nine of the Brooks party were killed and twenty wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners, disarmed, and sent home. Gen. White reports seven of his own command wounded, and three horses killed.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION AT LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 30.—The situation in this city remains unchanged. Baxter was reinforced by one company from Hempstead County this morning.

Brooks' side sent out a squad last evening, and cut the telegraph wire between this city and Pine Bluff.

This squad was captured last night by the Baxterites, and are now under guard.

Major Gen. Churchill, of the Baxter side, with ten men, was surrounded last night while coming from the depot of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, by a party of fifty Brooksites, who were lying in wait for him, and he was captured. He was released a short time afterward, and is to-day in command of his forces.

Beyond the arrests on both sides there are no active operations.

The United States troops got out in line last night, prepared to prevent trouble, but the alarm which caused this proved to be unfounded.

A spirit of uneasiness pervades everything, and news from Washington definitely settling the matter in favor of one or the other party is anxiously looked for by everybody.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The House Committee on the Judiciary have now before them all the official communications communicated by the President on the subject of the Arkansas difficulties.

## A RIVER TRAGEDY.

A POLICEMAN SHOT WHILE ENDEAVORING TO ARREST A THIEF.

Patrolman Michael J. Lane, of the Third Precinct Police, was shot and dang

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The great sale of the Mott property at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 30, drew out a remarkably large attendance of real estate operators and others, and it is with real satisfaction that we are able to state that the transaction was attended with a much greater degree of success than was anticipated. The auction was in charge of Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under the direction of Henry A. Mott and John Chetwood, Executors, and James McQuade, Esq., Referee. The property offered comprised a store and plot on Park place and Murray street, with 186 up-town lots and gores, lying between the Boulevard and the Hudson River. Ninety-third and Ninety-sixth streets, of which the store and 114 lots were sold at what was considered for the times excellent figures. The balance of the property will be offered on Thursday of next week. A full report of the auction, with names of purchasers, is annexed. The Boulevard lots sold comparatively low, but the street lots and the lots on the other avenues, except the Boulevard, brought figures about up to previous quotations. The auction was conducted in an admirable manner, and everything open and above board, while Mr. Bleecker the elder, in offering the property, exhibited much of his pristine vigor. The result cannot fail to affect the market favorably. We shall speak more at length in reference to the sale on Monday next, and for the present refer to the report below. The sale billed by Dingee, Porter & Co., of eight lots on One Hundred and Seventieth street, corner of Washington avenue, Twenty-third Ward, was adjourned for one week.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store and lot, 23.7 by 101.10 by 23.9 by 99, No. 238 Pearl street, east side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Louis Fellows, Esq., Referee, of a three-story and basement brick-front house, with lot 18 by 74, on East Seventy-fourth street, south-east corner of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25.2 by 100, on First avenue, west side, 25.2 feet south of Eighty-eighth street.

*EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, APRIL 30.*

NEW-YORK.

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.—(Estate of Dr. Valentine Mott, deceased.)*

1 four-story marble front building and plot, No. 25 Park place, n. s., running through to No. 22 Murray st., s. s., 33.4 ft. e. of Church st.; building 20 by 60.6; lot 25.2 by 100.6 to 25.2 by 100.5; irregular size, 37.1 by 115 by 21.4 by 116.3 by 125; Jacob Voorhees, Jr.....$135,000

2 lots. Nos. 15 and 16, on s. e. corner Grand Boulevard and 93d st., together 33.9x123.9, and all rights, title, and interest of the estate in lot No. 14, in rear of the above, 31.1x36.5; J. W. Dimnock..... 15,500

3 lots, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, and mansion house, on s. e. corner Boulevard and 93d st., each lot 25.2x123.1; F. H. Cossett..... 36,500

1 lot, No. 5, on s. e. corner Grand Boulevard and 94th st., 25.2x116.9; F. H. Cossett..... 11,500

4 lots, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, adjoining the above on the s. s., each 25x11.7, 99,000 each; F. H. Cossett..... 36,000

2 lots, No. 1 and 2, on n. e. corner Grand Boulevard and 94th st., together 33.6x114.6x31.4 x114.7; F. C. Lawrence..... 15,000

1 lot, No. 3, all right, title, and interest of the estate, 29x81.4; F. C. Lawrence..... 2,100

1 lot, No. 4, on s. s. 94th st., 116.9 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 29.3x100.8x30; F. H. Cossett..... 4,250

1 lot, No. 13, on n. s. 93d st., 123.6 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 31.5x100.8x30; F. H. Cossett..... 4,800

1 lot, No. 27, and cottage, on s. w. corner Grand Boulevard and 93d st., 30x100; Sylvester Brush..... 16,300

2 lots, Nos. 53 and 54, and cottage, on s. s. 93d st., 100 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, each 30x 26.7; E. J. King..... 4,550

3 lots, No. 55, 56, and 57, adjoining the above on w. s., each 25x24.8; Max Weil..... 4,850

1 lot, No. 58, on s. e. corner 11th av. and 93d st., 21.4x100x24.7; R. H. Arkenbergh..... 6,800

1 lot, No. 26, n. w. corner Grand Boulevard and 93d st., 25.2x100; J. M. Conway..... 12,700

3 lots, Nos. 23, 24, and 25, adjoining the above on n. s., each 25.2x100; Thos. Kelly, $9,050 each..... 27,150

1 lot, No. 22, adjoining the above, 25.2x100; E. S. Higgins..... 8,700

3 lots, Nos. 19, 20, and 21, and house, on s. w. corner Grand Boulevard and 94th st., each lot 25.2x100; E. S. Higgins..... 31,000

1 lot, No. 35, on s. s. 94th st., 100 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 25x100.8; E. S. Higgins..... 5,100

1 lot, No. 36, adjoining the above on the w. s., 25x100.8; E. S. Higgins..... 4,300

3 lots, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, adjoining the above, each 25x100.8, $4,350 each; E. S. Higgins..... 13,050

1 lot, No. 40, on s. e. corner 11th av. and 94th st., 25.2x100; Patrick Cassidy..... 6,050

1 lot, No. 41, adjoining the above, on s. s., 25.2 ft. E. P. Fairchild.....

1 lot, No. 42, adjoining the above, 25.2x100; E. P. Fairchild..... 3,900

2 lots, Nos. 43 and 44, adjoining the above, each 25.2x100; $3,750 each; Thos. Kelly..... 7,500

1 lot, No. 47, on n. e. corner 11th av. and 93d st., 25.2x100; R. V. Harnett..... 5,900

1 lot, No. 46, adjoining the above on n. s., 25.2 x100; R. V. Harnett..... 3,850

1 lot, No. 45, adjoining the above, 25.2x100; R. V. Harnett..... 3,750

1 lot, No. 48, on n. s. 93d st., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.8; E. S. Higgins..... 3,750

1 lot, No. 49, adjoining the above on e. s., 25x 100.8; E. S. Higgins..... 3,950

3 lots, No. 50, 51, and 52, adjoining the above, each 25x100.8, $4,000 each; John Wilson..... 12,000

2 lots, Nos. 28 and 29 Boulevard, n. w. corner of 94th st., plot 36.3x100; E. S. Higgins..... 16,500

1 lot, No. 30, on s. s. 94th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 25x38.7; E. S. Higgins..... 2,200

2 lots, Nos. 33 and 32 West 94th st., n. s., adjoining above, plot 50x38.7; E. S. Higgins..... 4,100

1 lot, No. 31 West 94th st., n. s., adjoining above, 25x38.10; James Campbell..... 2,100

1 lot, No. 30 West 94th st., n. s., adjoining above, 25x40x4.7; E. S. Higgins..... 2,350

1 lot, No. 29 11th av., n. e. corner of 94th st., 25.2x100; E. J. Salmon..... 5,900

1 lot, No. 28 11th av., s. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 94th st., adjoining above, 17x100; E. J. Salmon..... 2,850

1 gore lot, No. 59 11th av., s. w. corner of 93d st., 18.8x6.2; T. R. Parsons..... 800

1 gore lot, No. 60a and 60c, 60 and 61, on n. w. corner of 11th av. and 93d st., 25.2x4.8 / T. R. Parsons..... 500

4 gore lots, No. 60b and 60d, 60 and 61, adjoining the above, together 36.10x4.5x4.7; T. R. Parsons, $300 each..... 1,220

1 lot, No. 64, on s. w. corner of 11th av. and 94th st., 25.2x100; J. C. Clegg..... 5,100

2 lots, Nos. 62 and 63, adjoining the above on s. s., together 54.2x100; J. C. Clegg, $3,900 each..... 7,800

1 lot, No. 65, on s. s. 94th st., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x76.8; L. J. Phillips..... 2,850

2 lots, Nos. 66 and 67, adjoining the above on w. s., each 25x26.11; Abraham Charlick, $2,750 each..... 5,500

1 lot, No. 68, adjoining the above, 25x74.6; W. F. Owen..... 2,750

2 lots, Nos. 69 and 70, adjoining the above, each 25x73.1; W. F. Owen, $2,800 each..... 5,600

2 lots, Nos. 71 to 75, inclusive, adjoining the above, each 25x70.3; W. F. Owen, $2,750 each..... 13,750

2 lots, Nos. 76, 77 and 78, and barn, adjoining the above, each 25x197.9; Lewis, Son & Bro..... 8,500

1 lot, No. 79, adjoining the above, 25x86.10, Lewis, Son & Bro..... 4,500

1 lot, No. 82, on s. e. corner Riverside Boulevard and 94th st., 27x98.5x25x88, Lewis Son & Bro..... 11,700

1 lot, No. 81, adjoining the above on s. s., 27x 83x76, Mr. Rose..... 8,000

1 lot, No. 80, adjoining the above, 15.5x71.8x 16.7x76, H. W. Newman..... 3,900

1 lot, No. 90, on s. e. corner Riverside Boulevard and 95th st., 25.6x92.10, L. J. Phillips..... 10,000

1 lot, No. 89, adjoining the above on s. s., 25.5x 96.1, L. J. Phillips..... 7,250

1 lot, No. 88, adjoining the above, 25.3x98.5, L. J. Phillips..... 7,300

2 lots. Nos. 86 and 87, adjoining the above, each 25.2x100, W. F. Owen, $8,500 each..... 17,000

2 lots, Nos. 84 and 85, adjoining the above, together 50.11x96.1x92.1, J. R. Terry. $8,600 each..... 17,200

1 lot, No. 83, and house on n. e. corner Riverside Boulevard and 94th st., 25.5x89.9x92.10, J. R. Terry..... 13,000

1 lot, No. 91, on n. s. 94th st., 89.9 ft. e. of Riverside Boulevard, 26x100.8, J. R. Terry.....

1 lot, No. 92, adjoining the above on e. s., 25x 100.8, J. M. Davies..... 5,000

1 lot, No. 93, adjoining the above, 25x100.8, A. G. Thorpe..... 4,650

2 lots, No. 94 and 95, adjoining the above, 25x 100.8, A. G. Thorpe, $3,950 each..... 4,000

1 lot, No. 96, adjoining the above, 25x100.8, A. G. Compton..... 7,900

1 lot, No. 97, adjoining the above, 25x100.8, A. G. Compton..... 3,800

1 lot, No. 98, adjoining the above, 25x100.8, C. H. Kitchel..... 3,700

3 lots, Nos. 99, 100, 101, and house, each 25x 100.8, James Bryan..... 3,675

2 lots, Nos. 102 and 103, adjoining the above, 25x100.8, F. Fillman, $3,350 each..... 14,100

2 lots, Nos. 104 and 105, adjoining the above, each 25x100.8, E. S. Higgins, $3,300 each..... 6,700

1 lot, No. 106, adjoining the above, 25x100.5, E. S. Higgins..... 6,600

1 lot, No. 107, on n. w. corner 11th av. and 94th st., 25x100, E. S. Higgins..... 3,500

1 lot, No. 108, adjoining the above on n. s., 18.11x100x25, irregular, E. S. Higgins..... 5,550

1 gore lot, No. 109 West 95th st. s. s., 40.4 ft. w. of 11th av., 9.8x150.8x37.8x150.5, E. S. Higgins..... 3,100

1 lot, No. 110 95th st., s. s., adjoining above, 25x151, E. S. Higgins..... 2,700

1 lot, No. 111 95th st, s. s., adjoining above, 25x151, E. S. Higgins..... 5,600

1 lot, No. 112, 113, and 114 95th st., s. s., adjoining above, each 25x100, E. S. Higgins, $3,350 each..... 4,650

3 lots, No. 112, 113, and 114 95th st., s. s., adjoining above, each 25x100, E. S. Higgins, $3,350 each..... 10,050

*RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.*

NEW-YORK.

*Wednesday, April 29.*

Essex st., e. s., 105 ft. s. of Rivington st., 20x 100..... $12,500

Essex st., No. 116, e. s., 141 ft. s. of Rivington st., 16x60..... 9,500

Foundries, machinery, fixtures, and all appurtenances, together with large tract of land, situated at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, belonging to Spuyten Duyvil Rolling Mill Company, foreclosure..... 150,000

Hudson st., No. 184, e. s., 20 ft. n. of Vestry st., 20x64..... 9,000

Hudson st., No. 188, e. s., 60 ft. n. of Vestry st., 20x70..... 9,000

Monroe st., s. e. corner of Montgomery st., 20x 60.2; 2d av., n. e. corner of 32d st., 24.8x100; Lewis st., s. w. corner of 5th st., 25x98.8; fifth part.....

Varick st., No. 101, w. s., 63.6 ft. n. of Watts st., 21x88; also, rear lot adjoining above, on n. s., 20x88, 14x15..... 13,000

Waverley st., s. e. corner Central av., 85.9x 125, West Farms..... 8,000

Water st., (Nos. 653 and 655,) s. s., 350 ft. w. of Jackson st., 50x70..... 8,000

Same property..... 8,000

12th st., n. s., 221.8 ft. e. of 1st av., 48.8x108.5 18th st., n. s., 248.9 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x92..... 21,250

23d st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 7th av., 20x75.9..... 29,000

47th st., n. s., 425.5 ft. e. of 10th av., 18x 100.5.....

45th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 5th av., 16.8x100.5. 27,000

53d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5..... 9,000

58th st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100.5..... 50,000

61st st., n. s., 115 ft. w. of 4th av., 19x100.5..... 40,000

62d st., n. e. corner of 4th av., 20x61.1..... 20,000

63d st., s. e. corner of 4th av., 20x92.5..... 26,500

63d st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5..... 22,000

80th st., No. 132, East, s. s., 92.8 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18.4x102.2..... 15,250

83d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x102.2. 10,500

119th st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 3d av., 15x100.10. 10,000

128th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th av., (widened,) 18x99.11..... 10,500

143d st., n. s., 378 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, 100x99.11..... 10,000

Avenue B, w. s., 24.2 ft. n. of 3d st., 24x80..... 6,000

Lexington av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 51st st., 20x80. 25,000

Seaman av., s. w. corner of Hawthorne st., 200x100..... 8,000

1st av., s. w. corner of 51st st., 120.5x85..... 44,500

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

11st st., Nos. 325 and 327, West..... $9,000

6th av., Nos. 942 to 948 inclusive, and No. 75 West 48th st..... 18,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, s. w. corner 14th st., south store and basement and room, 3 years, per year..... $2,600

Grand st., No. 212, 2 years, per year..... 2,600

Hubert st., s. s., extending from West st. to Washington st., 230x60; Washington st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Hubert st., 40x112, 4 years, per year..... 8,000

Market slip, s. w. corner Water st., 10 years, per year..... 1,000

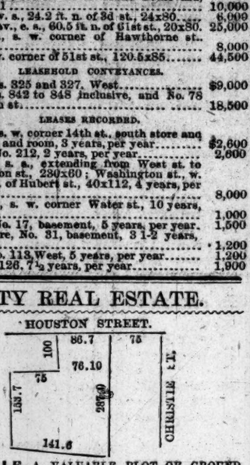
Park row, No. 17, basement, 5 years, per year. 1,500

Union square, No. 31, basement, 3 1-2 years, per year..... 1,200

10th st., No. 113, West, 5 years, per year..... 1,200

2d av., No. 126, 7½ years, per year..... 1,900

## CITY REAL ESTATE.




FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, situated in the central part of the City, embracing about one acre. See diagram. Apply to SAMUEL WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl st.

**BUILDERS AND CAPITALISTS**

Wanting a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT

Should inspect Property known as

NO. 39 EAST 18TH ST.

Ground 101 feet

by half the block.

Responsible parties offer a rental of over ten per cent. on entire cost of property. Apply on the premises, to J. C. CLINTON.

EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. —An elegant new four-story and basement brownstone house, situated in 53d st., near 7th av., built in the best manner by the owner for his own use. Apply to A. T. SERRELL & SON, 53d st. and Broadway.

GEORGE MOORE, }
W. F. MARTIN, } Executors.
A. T. SERRELL, }
SARAH COCHRAN, Executrix.

PARK AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—VERY DESIRABLE substantially-built and extra-finished double mansion, 37½x75, and extension; lot about 50x 105, with ample room for private stable in rear. F. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

GREAT BARGAINS—TWO NEW BROWN-STONE four-story houses, first-class, West 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; cabinet finish throughout; $20,000. Also, a superior house and location, No. 308 West 58th st. See bills on premises.

NO. 514 MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53d st.—First-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x80; lot 99 feet; a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

TO FLORISTS.—AN ELIGIBLE DEEP LOT AND glass house to let, suitable for a depot and the sale of greenhouse plants, &c. Apply at No. 45 Park av.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; contains thirteen rooms, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE—A Beautiful country seat, a perfect home; very healthy; immediate possession; very little cash; twenty acres or more, modern house, barns, ice-house, hennery, gardener's lodge, large lawn, coach road, walks, brook, bridge, fruit and shade in abundance. Call on GEO. CLARK, No. 104 Murray st., or address OWNER, Box No. 179, Metuchen, N. J.

SNUG LITTLE PLACE AT RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—A dwelling, nine rooms; half acre ground, very high, near schools and church, and within five minutes of depot; price, $6,000; terms very easy, or liberal discount for cash. THOMAS T. WALTON, Imperial Insurance Company, No. 40 Pine st.

FOR SALE—MY EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT COUNtry residence, Westchester County, possesses every advantage in house, locality, site, and surroundings. Particulars and photographs with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSES ON STATEN Island, within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine landing; desirably located, and with modern improvements; rent from $250 to $550. Inquire of CHAS. P. PERSUHN, No. 39 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A BARGAIN.—A COST COTTAGE ON BANKS OF Hudson; partially furnished; modern improvements; half hour from City; healthy location; fine garden. Apply at No. 125 West 42d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, of furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GENtleman's residence, furnished or unfurnished, with stable and three acres; immediate possession. Apply to J. H. WHITNEY, No. 58 Hudson st., New-York.

ALVINA—"ADRIATIC VILLA"—QUEENS COUNTY, Long Island, on favorable terms; immediate sale. A. J. KANE, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

CITY PROPERTY

On TUESDAY, May 5, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will be sold by order of Hon. WM. S. STOKLEY, Mayor of Philadelphia,

The valuable property known as the "Tobacco Warehouse," Lot 264 by 260 feet, four fronts.

Buildings known as "Kensington Hall."

Building known as "Southwark Hall."

Full particulars may be had from the auctioneers.

M. THOMAS & SONS,

Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th st., Philadelphia, Penn.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN WILL SELL on THURSDAY, May 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the three-story and basement brick and brown-stone house, No. 354 WEST 23d ST.

Size, 24x48; lot, 75.10, more or less.

For further particulars apply to

AUCTIONEERS, NO. 3 PINE ST.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

ELIGIBLE OFFICES TO LET,
Heated by steam, with elevators, &c.,
at No. 24 Park place
and
No. 19 Barclay st.,
SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, INSURANCE, LAWYERS, &c.
Apply on the premise, or
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.,
or LLOYD & SONS,
No. 7 Warren st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO MERCHANTS.—I HAVE A LARGE, HANDsome store to let, on the very best part of Fulton st., Brooklyn, by the month or for a term. Store 115 feet deep; lofts above; rich gilt-edged shelving, counters, stools, double windows, fixtures all in. Has been a large fancy-goods store for five years. A good chance to run off goods. J. NORTH, No. 254 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDING ON corner of Broome and Mott sts., recently occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be had entire or divided to suit, and if required steam power furnished; they are kept open for examination. For terms, &c., apply to

A. KUERSHEDT,
No. 207 West 14th st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—A PHISICIAN'S OFFICE, USED FOR that purpose ten years; possession at once; location very desirable. Address P., Box No. 19 *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th sts., between 3th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO LET—PART OF OFFICE OR GROUND FLOOR, suitable for watch importer, chain manufacturer, or kindred business. CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., No. 12 John st.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts. Also, on Broadway block. Apply to A. J. W. MERRS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 2.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE—AT NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER of 13th st., entire second floor; extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet; will be divided if desired. Offices, with good light, on third floor; also, large room, 45 by 137 feet. Entire fourth floor, extending to Lafayette place, 45 by 275 feet. Apply to AUGUSTUS CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place, daily, from 9:30 to 11:30 A. M., or WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES, NO. 87 LIBERTY ST.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by William C. Wetmore, Esq.; the grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; a large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable and carriage-house, greenhouse and grapery; large garden, well stocked with all varieties of fruits; one mile from Fordham Depot, on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot, on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam-boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to

H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—NEAR WEST FARMS, IN THE TOWN OF Westchester, five minutes' walk from station of Harlem, Portchester and New-Haven Railroad, and half hour's drive from Central Park by a good macadamized road, a large, substantial mansion, suitable for Summer or Winter residence, with modern improvements; a good stable, coach-house, garden, and about ten acres shrubbery; occupied by the owner for over ten years; will be rented to a good tenant for a term of years at $1,000 per annum. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, No. 99 Franklin st., or on the premises.

FOR RENT—DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, A fine commodious house, situated near the Boonton Falls, on Rockaway River, N. J., with extensive grounds, stables, carriage-house, &c.; garden planted and ice-house filled; one hour from New-York City, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Apply to A. F. DE CAMP, No. 9 University place, New-York City, or to WM. S. DE CAMP, office opposite Railroad Depot, Morris County, N. J., or to

J. H. JOHNSTON,
Real Estate Agent, No. 148 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—COUNTRY PLACE on the Hudson, two miles north of Newburg; boats and railroads; commodious house and outbuildings; location unsurpassed for charming scenery, healthfulness, good society, and excellent roads; fifteen acres for sale in whole or part, or five acres and house furnished to let.

For particulars or visit Post Office Box No. 638 Newburg, N. Y.

A FAMILY DESIRING A GOOD, COMFORTAble home, at Roselle, one of the finest locations on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes from New-York, can find a double brick house, with ten rooms, in prime order; good carriage-house; one and a half blocks from depot; plenty of shade and fruit trees; good garden; ample grounds, with arbor vitæ hedge around the whole; photograph of house at this office; terms to a good family.

A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty st.

TO RENT AT ROCKLAND LAKE, N. Y.—A furnished house, five minutes from both lake and river, and commanding charming views of both; eleven rooms, plenty of closets, barn, carriage room and stable for three horses; one acre of ground, with choice selection of fruit; large garden; pasturage for cows; good water, very cool and healthy; steam-boat to and from New-York. Apply at No. 62 West 48th st.

AN ELEGANT MANSION, FULLY FURNISHED, extensive grounds handsomely laid out, complete stable and out-buildings, to rent to a good tenant at a low rent. Location, 133d st. and 10th av. All the comforts and conveniences of a City home combined with the advantages of a country seat. Apply to

R. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE residence, beautifully located at Belleville, N. J., forty minutes from New-York; eleven rooms and all modern improvements; stable, hot-house, carriage and horse-house; croquet lawn and grounds tastefully laid out; rent, with the furniture, $1,500. Photograph at office of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THREE-story house, pleasantly located, having every convenience in complete order. The owner will make arrangements with a suitable party to board himself and wife in exchange for rent. Apply to J. W. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON land near the shore to rent for the Summer; also, choice plots for sale. Catalogues given to applicants. We have also a special survey map of the country from Seabright to Deal. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, AN elegantly located house, stable, &c., situated on Lake Mahopac, near the best House and the lake shore; house is fully furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET, AT FLUSHING—COMPLETELY FURnished residence of Mr. Frederic Bowne, Bowne av., near Broadway; bath-room, gas, laundry, &c.; attractive grounds, large carriage-house; immediate possession. JAMES H. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Unionport, Westchester County, within ten minutes walk of steam-boat and railroad communication with New-York. Apply to

JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, a good house, with furnace, range, gas, and bath-room; for particulars apply to E. D. CONDIT, Brick Church Station, or to B. COLLINS, No. 101 Malden lane, New-York.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE; PLEASANT location, in Westchester County, one mile from Hudson River Junction and seventeen miles from 42d st. depot, with three or more acres of land, coach-house, &c. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

$75 FOR A FULLY-FURNISHED COTtage, or $300 per annum without, at Piermont, on the Hudson; contains eight rooms; very convenient for house-keeping fruit, &c.; terms low; twenty-five miles river view. JNO. C. HARING.

RIVERDALE, HUDSON RIVER.—TO LET, house, stable, several acres of land; garden, fine view, modern improvements.

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine st.

MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A furnished house in a pleasant location to rent to a small family of adults; gentleman and wife taken for rent. Inquire at No. 13 West 20th st.

BROWN-STONE FRENCH FLATS

to let—Six rooms en suite; all modern improvements; rent, $30 to $44. Nos. 431 to 439 West 34th st., near 9th av.

AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, in good order and splendid location. Apply at No. 122 East 38th st.

HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17.10.6, a. 147 East 65th st.; rent $200 per month. To be seen from 12 to 6 P. M.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house to let, No. 1,624 1st av., near 84th st.; all improvements; good location; near steam-boat landing; rent $650. Apply at No. 53 Bleecker st.

FLATS TO RENT IN THE NEW BUILDING, NO. 729 6th av., corner 46th st.; all improvements; best flats on the avenue.

TIMPSON & PEET, Broadway and 44th st.

PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET.—A family of adults will let, from May 1, either the second or third floor of their house, at $27. or $25 per month. Apply at the store of the owner, No. 61 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—AT NEW-DURHAM, N. J., FORTY MINutes from Chambers st., a fine house, an acre of garden; good fruit; healthy location. WM. T. DAY, No. 199 Wooster st.

FURNISHED—SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN 46th st., near 5th av.; elegantly and thoroughly furnished; rent, $300 per month. Address A. F., Post Office Box No. 771.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—COTTAGES, COUNTRY seats, and farms to rent and for sale. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway, or J. HENRY JOHNSON, Morristown.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 322 East 52d st., to rent. Price, $1,100 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, 1,280 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, IN LENOX, Mass., several desirable furnished houses. T. POST, agent.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK

will remove on THURSDAY, April 30, 1874, to its new building,

BOWERY, CORNER BOND ST.,

and in accordance with provisions of chap. 676, laws of 1873, will thereafter be known as the

Bond Street Savings Bank.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. I. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Current rate of interest SIX per cent. per annum.
Interest payable in January and July of each year for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous to the first day of January or July.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German, and French.
SETHMAR A. BUNCE, Secretary. E. QUINTARD, President.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK 5TH AV., corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest, commencing the 1st of each month.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STATIONERY.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT
OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., April 27, 1874.

By authority of the Quartermaster General of the Army, sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of June, 1874, for the delivery at this depot of Pittsburg Coal, Oats, Hay, and Straw, and Stationery, in quantities as required from time to time, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate) will also be received at this office, and at the office of the United States Quartermaster, at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to be opened on the same day, and at the same hour, for the delivery at that station of Hard Wood, Pittsburg Coal, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw, in such quantities as required from time to time, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

Separate bids for Fuel, Forage, and Stationery should be made.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals, and information as to the estimated quantities that will be required, terms of contract, and payment, &c., can be obtained by personal or written application to this office.

Lists of the articles of stationery required will also be furnished on application, and bidders for same will deposit samples of the articles they propose to furnish before the opening of the bids. JAMES A. EKIN,

Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, in charge of Depot.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 4th day of May, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for fitting up the premises No. 93 Attorney st. for school purposes.

Proposals will also be received at the time and place above named for the furniture required, including desks, seats, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidders; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOHN A. GILMOUR,
GEORGE ROSSITER,
FRANCIS F. FELLERS,
DAVID HOLLIS,
GEORGE WOLF,
Board of School Trustees, Third Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 21, 1874.

SUPPLY DEPARTMENT OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
Purchasing Agent's Office, No. 309 West 23d st., }
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS AND INDORSED AS "PROposals for Scrap Metal" will be received at this office until SATURDAY, May 2, 1874, 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase and removal of the following-described lots of scrap iron and steel, bowling tires and steel tires:

| | Old Wheels and Axles. | Wrot. Scrap. | Cast Scrap. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jersey City | 870 tons. | 270 tons. | 201½ tons. |
| Port Jervis | 10 tons. | 1275 tons. | 135½ tons. |
| Susquehanna | 590 tons. | 600 tons. | 300 tons. |
| Elmira | 500 tons. | 44 tons. | ... |
| Hornellsville | 450 tons. | 78 tons. | 88 tons. |
| Buffalo | 630 tons. | 162 tons. | 128 tons. |

Also, at Jersey City, Susquehanna, Hornellsville, and Buffalo Shops, 100 tons bowling tires, and 20 tons steel tires.

## SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES REDUCED.
(Including all necessaries for the ship's
New-York to San Francisco, $70, $100, or $116 cu
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at
CITY OF TOKIO, Capt. S. P. Griffin, May 9, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. ——, May 23, at 12 noon.
Every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at
Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers
for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will
be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity
may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as
follows:
CHINA.....May 2
GRENADA.....May 16
COLORADO.....May 30
and every fortnight Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco
and New-York as follows:
From Hong Kong...April 12|From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong...May 12|From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong...May 27|From Yokohama...June 3
For freight and passage, or further information, apply
at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

## CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Calabria, Wednesday, April 29 | Abyssinia, Wednesday, May 20 |
| *Scotia, Wednesday, May 6 | Parthia, Saturday, May 23 |
| Algeria, Saturday, May 9 | *Russia, Wednesday, May 27 |
| China, Wednesday, May 13 | China, Saturday, May 30 |
| Java, Saturday, May 16 | Calabria, Wednesday, June 3 |

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

## ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

Australia, Saturday, May 2|Victoria, Tuesday...May 12
Ethiopia, Tuesday...May 5|Caledonia, Thurs ...May 14
Italia, Thursday.....May 7|Macedonia, Saturday, May 16
Utopia, Saturday.....May 9|Elysia, Tuesday...May 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

## WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, May 2, at 9 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 23, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

## STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....SATURDAY, May 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, May 16

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STATE LINE STEAMER, STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cooper, sails from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore st., at 12 o'clock M. Saturday, May 2. Passengers to be on board at 11 A. M.

## INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 9, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

## EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. A. Fischer, May 19.

GOETHE, Capt. J. A. Wilson, June 2.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

## ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....Lachesnee.....Saturday.....May 2
PEREIRE.....Surmont.....Saturday.....May 16
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday.....May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

## STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST

and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, May 2, at 4 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

## FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Benson.....May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....May 12, 2 P. M.
No Boat.....May 19.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moras.....June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....June 9, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

## NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. R. Ringe, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, Sept 34 st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DONAU, Capt. Hs. F. Netzabek, on SATURDAY, May 2.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....70
Steerage.....30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

## NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, gratuities, and conveyance, in securing the best rates and accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in liability or annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. The most competent persons of this class, and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER BUREAU, No. 8 Rue Caumartin, near the Trinidad Church, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

## CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.....May 2
PEMBROKE.....May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency.
Steerage.....$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

## NATIONAL LINE.

Notice.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Queen, Sat., May 9, 10 A. M.|Greece, Sat., May 23, 11 A.M.
Canada...Sat., May 16, 3 P. M.|Spain...Sat., May 30, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sunken, Wednesday, May 13, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $20, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

## FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, May 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 33 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, May 9, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 13 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for Florida passengers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

## GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 23 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Bean, Saturday, May 2.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, May 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

## ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CARIBBE.....April 30
CORINTH.....May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA:
ETNA.....April 20
ATLAS.....May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 58 Pine sts.

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THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 25D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. F. L. Parker, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

## NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for HAVANA, (direct), as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Read, May 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, May 12.
ORESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, May 19.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

## FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....May 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).....May 14
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....May 16
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....May 21

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

## COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland, 16 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to thirty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 200 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist*, American edition, contains fare and exchange tables for over 1,000 tours, price 10 cents. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer Russia May 2, price $680, gold, including everything.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

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United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

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## NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
## FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st,

The world-renowned steamers

## BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and staterooms apply at No. 241 Broadway, Brooklyn, corner 23d st., Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

Geo. L. Conson, General Passenger Agent.

## SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin st.:

| Leave New-York. | Leave Red Bank. |
|---|---|
| Sat., 25th..... 3:00 P. M. | Fri., 24th..... 12:00 M. |
| Tues., 28th..... 3:00 P. M. | Mon., 27th..... 2:00 P. M. |
| Wed., 29th..... 3:00 P. M. | Wed., 29th..... 6:30 A. M. |
| Thurs., 30th..... 3:00 P. M. | Thurs., 30th..... 7:00 A. M. |
| Fri., May 1..... 3:00 P. M. | Fri., May 1..... 7:00 A. M. |
| Sat., 2d..... 3:30 P. M. | Sat., 2d..... 7:00 A. M. |

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Corzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 40 North River, foot Jersey st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 8:10 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED,—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, in the neighborhood of 53d st. and 5th av., for a clergyman and wife. Address Rev. J. F., No. 3 Montague terrace, Brooklyn. If price moderate, would be permanent.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A GENtleman, in Brooklyn, south of Atlantic avenue, with ample closet or adjoining bedroom or alcove, in a French or American family, at $365 per annum. Address Box No. 87 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANT PERMAnent board; two second-story rooms, handsomely furnished; first-class house; neighborhood 5th av. and 30th st., New-York. Address, with location, terms, &c., A. J. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

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WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any organ. It is produced by a new and scientific principle, and is the EFFECT of which is HOPE CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE IS INCREDIBLE.

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,

in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, are among the best made, and combine PURITY of VOICING with great volume of tone. Suitable for PARLOR, CHURCH, or SMALL HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the BEST PIANOS MADE. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for five years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash or part cash and balance in monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low rates. AGENTS WANTED in every County in the U. S. and Canada. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

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481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.
Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
RAVEN & CO.,
Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st. near 6th av.

LINDEMAN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
No. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

SEAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also cabinet or parlor organs for sale, or for cash, on installments and for rent.

WANTED—A GOOD PIANO FOR THE SUMMER or longer, where it will be little and carefully used, in a private family, for the storage or a low rent. Address Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 100 East 23d st.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840—have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

## STORAGE.

STORAGE.—WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson, No. 779 Greenwich sts., and No. 10 Abingdon square.—Superior accommodations for furniture, pianos, paintings, mirrors, and other family property; placed in separate rooms; always accessible; goods received and delivered day and night; carting, packing, and shipping promptly executed. H. TAGGART, Owner and Manager, Office No. 593 Hudson st., near 10th st.

MORRELL'S NEW FIRST-CLASS STORAGE warehouse, from 102 to 114 East 23d st., extending to 4th av., built expressly for the purpose. Storage for furniture, pianos, mirrors, trunks, package, and other packages of extra value. The public are invited to examine.

## RAILROADS.

## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached; 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sundays: 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Harrisburg.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday: 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3:4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. Sundays: 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays: first class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 8 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Bristol, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M. Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:7 P. M.

For Long Branch and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:06 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 8:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

## CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad, Easton, and Reading Railroad to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—Newa Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Somerville, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Elphrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—for Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5, 6:30, 7:20, 8:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. KICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

## NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 42d st.:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canadaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, with both L. S. and M. C. Railways.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

## SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

## NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:15 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 2 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday). Boston (via Shore Line) at 9 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

## BOARD WANTED.

WANTED,—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with board, in the neighborhood of 53d st. and 5th av., for a clergyman and wife. Address Rev. J. F., No. 3 Montague terrace, Brooklyn. If price moderate, would be permanent.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A GENtleman, in Brooklyn, south of Atlantic avenue, with ample closet or adjoining bedroom or alcove, in a French or American family, at $365 per annum. Address Box No. 87 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANT PERMAnent board; two second-story rooms, handsomely furnished; first-class house; neighborhood 5th av. and 30th st., New-York. Address, with location, terms, &c., A. J. B., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

## MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any organ. It is produced by a new and scientific principle, and is the EFFECT of which is HOPE CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while its IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE IS INCREDIBLE.

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in UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, are among the best made, and combine PURITY of VOICING with great volume of tone. Suitable for PARLOR, CHURCH, or SMALL HALL.

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481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

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Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up.
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Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st. near 6th av.

LINDEMAN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYCLOID, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
No. 14 EAST 14TH ST.

SEAUTIGAM'S UPRI

# BUSINESS INTERESTS.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL TOPICS.

THE STOCK AND GOLD MARKETS—THE LATE FAILURE AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

The stock market for the past four or five days has been very erratic, jumping up and down alternately without any visible cause for the disturbance. The "street" is, in fact, virtually under the control of a few large speculators who one day are bulls and the next bears, as the circumstances may warrant, and the result is that an "outsider" has very little chance among them. Yesterday the market opened strong at about the closing prices of Wednesday, but an upward tendency was soon evinced, especially in Western Union, and before 11 o'clock the quotations showed an advance of fully one per cent. on most stocks. Large blocks of Western Union stock were thrown upon the market and were quickly bought up, the price advancing from 73⅝ to 73⅞. This had a decided "bullish" effect on other stocks, which was maintained for nearly an hour, when, under pressure to sell, prices were forced down and remained in that position during the rest of the day, closing at about one per cent. under the highest prices of the day. Pacific Mail was freely dealt in, and rose to 46¼, but subsequently, under great pressure, fell to 44⅛. It subsequently recovered slightly, and closed at 44⅝. St. Paul maintained rather a firm position, advancing to 38⅜, and closing at 37¼. Lake Shore did not go below the opening figure—76⅝—and advanced as high as 77¼. Wabash declined two points, but at the close was only three-eighths of one per cent. under the opening figure. Union Pacific reached 35, and fell to 33⅜, closing at 34. Ohios showed a decline of only five-eighths of one per cent. during the entire day, closing firm at 26. Compared with the final prices on Thursday, the 23d of April, the day on which the bears made the fierce onslaught on the market, the closing prices of yesterday show an advance of from two to five per cent., except in a few instances. Erie, which was not then much affected, stood at 24⅝, and yesterday it closed at 31¼, and New-Jersey Central remains in about the same condition as it was in last week. What changes the arrival of James McHenry will make in Erie remains to be seen. He has certainly arrived here on business connected with the Erie Road, but he declines to state the nature of his "programme." He wants, it is said, the road to be managed more in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western, and last evening he had a private consultation with Mr. Watson, Mr. Barlow, and Mr. Wm. Butler Duncan, in reference to the general condition of the road and its future prospects. There was a meeting of the Erie Board of Directors in the morning, at which only routine business was transacted. Mr. Barlow stated that no action would be taken on Duncan's reply to Mr. Watson's statement. He also stated that the experts who are to make an examination of the books of the company will probably arrive here in the beginning of next week. The gold market was exceedingly dull yesterday, and there was not much business transacted. The opening transaction was at 113¼, but in one minute afterward the price fell to 113⅛, and at 11:37 A. M. it was down to 113. From this hour until 2:30 P. M. the price ranged from 113 to 113⅛, and finally closed weak at 112⅞. The carrying rates averaged about three per cent., and exchange stood at $4 87½ to 4 90¾. As anticipated yesterday, the Governors of the Bank of England, at their meeting yesterday morning, advanced the rate of interest to four per cent., but this change does not seem to have affected business in any shape. Governments were strong yesterday, and money easy.

The Treasury gold sale of $1,000,000 was freely competed for. There were seventeen bids, aggregating $3,320,000, and the offers ranged from 112.50 to 113.13. The lowest bid accepted was 112.89, and the $1,000,000 was awarded as follows: James T. Bates & Co., $120,000; Hilmen & McGowan, $230,000; J. F. Underhill & Co., $227,000; P. Handy, $150,000; Lord Brothers & Co., $25,000; Marks & Co., $50,000; W. T. Hatch & Son, $10,000; E. Sweet & Co., $30,000; H. Kennedy & Co., $50,000; Reid & Content, $84,500; and Horace Manuel & Co., $23,500. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $440,000 for the May interest, and $32,000 for called bonds.

### THE FAILURE AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The case of Segismond Apfel, a member of the Produce Exchange, who has absconded, excited considerable interest among dealers in the flour and grain trade yesterday. It is now said that Apfel owes at least $50,000, but Mr. Carpenter, his broker, is of the opinion that the sum cannot exceed $30,000. It was reported on Wednesday that Mr. Carpenter had guaranteed, in some instances, payment for purchases made on Apfel's account, and that he was consequently among the sufferers. Mr. Carpenter emphatically denies the truth of the report in question. He stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that he had given no guarantee and that he had suffered no loss through Apfel. He said there was no foundation for the allegation made by Mr. Finch that he, Carpenter, had guaranteed the firm against loss. He offered, he said, to purchase the wheat himself at $1 53½, but his proposition was declined, and he purchased it at $1 54 from Mr. Hebert, Mr. Finch's broker, for Apfel's account. That is, said Mr. Carpenter, they declined to give me the wheat on my account at $1 53½, but they gave it to me for Apfel's account at $1 54. As regards Apfel, he always found him punctual in his business transactions, and Mr. Greenbaum, the well-known broker, had spoken highly of him. He could not understand, he said, why Apfel should have fled, and indeed he had some doubts whether he had really left the country. Messrs. Hoyt & Co., of No. 19 South street, were erroneously mentioned among Apfel's creditors yesterday. They have not lost anything by their dealings with him, having been prudent enough to secure payment for the wheat before they delivered it. There has been no formal complaint made yet to the Board of Managers, but Apfel's membership has been attached. It is probable, however, that the matter will be brought before the board in the course of a few days, and that Mr. Carpenter will also be obliged to defend himself, as the "guarantee question" is likely to create "a little breeze," as one of the members termed it yesterday.

### OCEAN STEAM-SHIP CONFERENCE.

The Atlantic Steam-ship Conference held a meeting yesterday at No. 29 Broadway for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation with the Inman and National Lines, which had given thirty days' notice of their intention to withdraw. The conference consisted of representatives from the various steam-ship lines plying between New-York, England, Scotland, and Ireland, who regulate steerage and freight rates, and are mutually bound by the same rules. For a considerable time misunderstandings have existed among them regarding indirect infringements of the rules, but the National and Inman Lines, not sufficiently satisfied with the explanations, determined to act independently, and, accordingly, so notified the conference. The meeting yesterday had no representative from the National Line; nevertheless action was taken, and for the present a rupture has occurred. The result of this will probably be the same as in November, 1872, when freights were lowered and steerage passage tickets reduced to $15. Already rumors are afloat in the various steam-ship offices to the effect that they are prepared for the competition, and will sell as low as the rest. The officials in the various lines, however, would not say when or what the reduction would be, except in the National, which will lower its rates to-day. It may be expected, however, the others will follow suit. The managers of the various lines, especially R. J. Cortis, of the White Star; A. Baldwin, State Line; C. J. Franklin, Cunard Line; and Mr. Henderson, Anchor Line, await the results of the Liverpool conference, hoping a combination may yet be effected. A telegram was received yesterday afternoon that all were united in England except the National. So no doubt the remaining companies will amalgamate in carrying out the fight until the strongest conquers and uniformity be again established. The opinions of the steerage passenger agents are that a combination will soon be effected. Boarding-house keepers and railroad ticket agents like the rupture, as the former will have a commission on each passenger, which the conference does not allow, and the latter expect a rush of emigrants at the reduced rates.

### COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday at Castle Garden. President H. Hurlburt in the chair. Other members present were Commissioners Stephenson, Mauer, Quintard, Forrest, Starr, and Kaufman. The meeting was held with closed doors. The report of the Finance Committee, submitted at last meeting and laid over, was taken up and passed, so as to enable the Treasurer to pay the employes. It was announced that the twenty-five employes who were dismissed on 1st April, and who refused to leave their duties, would not be paid for the past month's services. Col. Cantador, Deputy Superintendent, who was among those discharged, attended to his duties without interruption until yesterday morning, when he failed to put in an appearance. John Van Riper, night watchman, was dismissed yesterday, and several transfers took place among the employes in the landing bureau. Extensive alterations in the chief office were commenced yesterday, and carpenters were busily employed during the day. The Commissioners have still in their employment Mrs. Ivers and Mrs. Bolsinger, and as to the nature of their duties none of the officials in the Garden seem to know.

### COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Ship-owners are quite indignant with the insurance companies for presenting a petition to the Senate in favor of compulsory pilotage. This is a question which has for some years received considerable attention from shippers, and they unanimously condemn the practice and consider it a great injustice to be compelled to pay a pilot, even if they do not require his services. The shippers do not want to abolish pilotage; all they claim is that if their Captains are competent men they should be allowed to take their vessels through Hell Gate without the unnecessary aid of a pilot.

### CUSTOM-HOUSE MATTERS.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department deputies, clerks, and foremen, to the number of about fifty, under the Custom-house Weighers, were yesterday sworn in as warrant officers, before Deputy Collector Lydecker. The new system gives the assistants fixed positions at fair salaries, and it is considered that it will prove more economical than the old plan. The old Weighers, who retired yesterday, were paid each $2,500 a year and generally left the work to be performed by their assistants, who were not sworn officers. The number of Weighers is now reduced to three, of salaries ranging from $1,800 to $1,600. The trunks which were seized a few days ago for containing a quantity of smuggled silk are still in the possession of the Custom-house authorities awaiting the return of Col. Howe from Washington, who is to make an investigation into the matter.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

At the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday, a letter was read from William M. Evarts, thanking the Board for having elected him an honorary member of the Exchange.

The Relief Committee of the Produce Exchange has already received $2,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Louisiana.

On and after to-day the wages of the workmen on the Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be restored to the rates before the reduction. The company also intend to run their trains on the right instead of the left side of the road, as at present. This change will take place June 1, and will involve an expense of $75,000.

The steam-ship Scotia, which arrived yesterday, passed the pilot-boat G. W. Blunt on Wednesday, twenty-five miles south-south-east Nantucket Light-ship, having in tow the bark Alfred, which had lost all her masts. The crew of the bark were on board the pilot-boat.

Beaulah G. Jayne, special agent of the Treasury Department, yesterday filed with the Clerk of the United States District Court an amended plea to the action of Platt & Boyd against him for damages for trespass and interfering with their business in seizing their books. He puts in the plea that he acted in his official capacity, on sworn affidavits, and did not unnecessarily interfere with their business or remain on the premises longer than was necessary.

## SHOOTING OF McNAMARA.

THE RIGHTS OF PRIVATE DOMICILE—EVERY MAN'S HOUSE HIS CASTLE—ACQUITTAL OF DETECTIVE LEAHY.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady, the trial of Detective Patrick J. Leahy for the shooting of Michael McNamara was resumed. Mr. Hall summed up on behalf of the prisoner, commenting on the prejudice created against him through the hostile action of the press, and criticising strongly the overzeal exhibited on the part of the District Attorney.

The District Attorney replied on behalf of the prosecution, denying that the old legal platitude that a man's house was his castle prevailed in this country. He insisted, however, that there was a trespass on the rights of the citizen in breaking in McNamara's door, and the gross carelessness shown by the prisoner on the occasion justified his conviction of manslaughter.

In charging the jury Judge Brady disagreed with the proposition advanced by the District Attorney that in this country a man's house was not his castle. It was as much his castle here as it was in England, and before it could be entered the forms of law should be observed to the letter. A public officer was entitled to the protection of the law in the discharge of his duty, but he was entitled only to the same protection accorded to any private citizen. This case had a peculiar importance, since it involved the rights of a citizen to the enjoyment of privacy in his own house, and the power of the Police, but it should be decided without any fear of the consequences—these the court assumed. Every man who accepted an office assumed a responsibility for the execution of its powers; he must execute them according to the law, and if he departed from the law he should be punished as any ordinary citizen. The jury should discharge their duties without reference to public clamor. No clamor could affect him, and he trusted they were equally indifferent to it. It was conceded in reference to this shooting that there was no intent to kill, otherwise the indictment would charge murder, and not manslaughter. The officers were in pursuit of a felon, a bad and desperate character who previously attempted the life of a policeman. What did they do in conformity with the official instructions they received? In considering that question he charged that Police officers may act on a reasonable suspicion that a felony has been perpetrated. He asked was there in this instance a reasonable ground to suspect that Dutch Harmon was the person who committed the felony, and in this connection he drew attention to the circumstances connected with the murder of the watchman, Schweich. A man's house was his castle. An officer who desired to enter it armed with the authority of the law should announce his character, and demand admission before resorting to violence, otherwise he was a mere trespasser, even though the felon of whom he was in pursuit was actually within his domicile. The jury was to decide whether the officers properly announced their true characters and the purpose of their visit. He drew attention to the evidence on this point as published, observing that even if they announced their purpose they had no right to go into a private house without some reason justifying their action. He charged that the mere announcement that they were Police officers and in pursuance of a proper purpose was enough to place them in the right so far as to obtain a parley with the occupants inside, and they should determine whether in that respect they acted without reasonable time. If the shot was fired designedly, even though all the forms of law had been complied with, the accused was guilty of manslaughter in some or either of its degrees. If, on the other hand, all the forms of law had been complied with, and the shot was accidental, then it was a mere mischance, and they should find the prisoner not guilty. The Judge dismissed the jury with the customary directions as to their verdict on the evidence.

The jury retired at 1:45, and at 5:05 returned a verdict of acquittal. Judge Brady then ordered the discharge of the prisoner. He was accordingly released, and received the congratulations of his friends of the Police Department. Leahy was suspended from service during the pendency of the trial, but it is understood that he will immediately be reinstated.

## THE RECENT SCENE AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS.

A reporter of THE TIMES called upon Police Commissioner Hugh Gardner, yesterday, and requested some information in reference to the case of cowhiding which is alleged to have taken place in his presence. The matter referred to was the affair in which a Police Surgeon was thrashed by Dr. Osborne—the latter being a highly-respectable man—in return for a gross insult. The Commissioner, who evidently knew the whole story, stated that the matter was a private quarrel between two gentlemen, and that he would rather not say anything on the subject. Mr. Gardner referred the reporter to the medical gentleman interested in the occurrence, whom, he loosely remarked, would no doubt be only too happy to give all the information in their possession.

Dr. Osborne, one of the principals, and, as already stated, the victor in the affair, also declined to make any statement in reference to the matter, merely remarking that he was perfectly satisfied with the result of the meeting, and did not wish to wound the feelings of his conquered brother in the healing art by any further reference to the occurrence. The Doctor added that possibly the person who had received the castigation would supply the reporter with the information for which he sought. A patient and lengthy search for the doctor who had been the recipient of the cowhiding failed to discover his whereabouts, and at a late hour last night the reporter was compelled to abandon the undertaking without having accomplished the object of his mission.

### AN INTERESTING ENTERTAINMENT.

The boys who are accustomed to sleep at the Eleventh Ward Lodging-house celebrated the close of the night school connected with that institution by a reception, held last evening in the large chapel connected with the lodging-house. The night school under the management of Miss A. Van Vorst, has been in operation since the 1st of November last, and has been thoroughly successful in every particular. The boys attending the school have been regular lodgers at the house, and the good order which has prevailed, and the interest they have evinced in what to them has oftentimes been a difficult and laborious duty, has called forth the unqualified praise of all who have noticed their conduct. The exercises last evening consisted of songs and recitations by the regular scholars, and of music and recitations by pupils from other schools, who kindly volunteered to assist the lodging-house lads in carrying out their programme. Mr. William A. Booth, the President of the Children's Aid Society, presided, and in a short speech congratulated the boys upon the good record they had made, and complimented their teacher upon the success which had attended her labors. At a later stage of the proceedings, Mr. Howard Potter, who for so many years has been the unfailing friend of the class of boys composing the school, addressed them in felicitous terms, advising them to continue the pursuit of useful knowledge, to live manly lives, and to carry with them wherever a kindly Providence might lead them the lessons they had been taught in the lodging-house night school. Besides Mr. Booth and Mr. Potter, who were there as Trustees of the Children's Aid Society, a large and influential company of ladies and gentlemen were seated on and about the platform. At the close of the exercises the scholars were regaled with ice-cream and other refreshments.

## THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

THE ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE GREAT UNIVERSITY RACE—THE COURSE—LOCATION OF THE CREWS—PROGRAMME OF PROCEEDINGS.

The College Regatta Committee, composed of Messrs. C. H. Ferry, of Yale; Wm. Appleton, Jr., of Harvard, and Jos. B. Thomas, Jr., of Middletown, Conn., (Wesleyan,) visited Saratoga on Tuesday, and, in conjunction with the General Committee of the Saratoga Rowing Association, adopted a programme for the boat races, and also the necessary rules and regulations. In the morning the committee, with Commodore B. F. Brady, Geo. W. Smith, R. H. Southgate, and others of the association, drove out to the lake and sailed over it in Mr. Southgate's steam yacht for the purpose of inspecting the course and the locations for the different crews. The course will be three miles straight away, commencing about a mile from Snake Hill and running due north to the finish, a short distance from Moon's. Buoys with flags on top, placed at short intervals apart, will indicate the course, so that no mistake can be made or distance lost by the crews in pulling. The crews are now nearly all located at different points along the eastern and western shores of the lake, and boat-houses are being built for their occupancy. Columbia, of this City, goes to Hart's, near Snake Hill. The Yale crew will board at Meyers', a delightful spot. Riley, at the southern end of the lake, will probably board the Wesleyan. Harvard is also located. But as several changes will probably be made before the final arrangements are carried out, it is too soon to name with certainty the stopping places of all the crews. The boat-houses are to be built by the Saratoga Rowing Association. The association will also build a grand stand on Leslie's dock, at the finishing point, fover 600 feet long. Moon will also have a large stand close by. From these stands an excellent view of the race can be obtained from start to finish. The road from the springs to the lake is to be sprinkled several times daily during regatta week, which will remove the only source of discomfort of the drive. Hack and omnibus drivers have signed an agreement with the association to limit the price of the drive to half a dollar. In addition to the programme of boat races arranged by the College Regatta Committee there will be a series of base-ball matches and running races between collegians only, a match between the celebrated Boston and Athletic Base-ball Clubs, and the grand aquatic and athletic carnival will be brought to a fitting conclusion by a ball to be given by the Saratogians on Thursday evening, July 9.

The following is the general programme—everything outside of the boat races, which the College Committee takes charge of, being left to the Saratoga Rowing Association: On July 13, 14, and the morning of 15th, the Yale and Harvard Base-ball Clubs will play a series of three games at Glen Mitchell. Interspersed with these games will be a number of running races, open to collegians only. Should the college boys give up an afternoon of the 13th or 14th, the Boston and Athletic Clubs will play their final game in this country prior to their departure for Europe during regatta week; otherwise their last game in America will be played on the 9th or 11th. On the afternoon of the 15th there will be single scull races at the lake, open to collegians only, for two elegant prizes, to be given by the ladies of Saratoga. On the afternoon of the 16th there will be a race for six-oared freshmen crews, and immediately thereafter the event of the week, the great University race, will take place. In the evening a grand ball will be given at the Town Hall, or one of the leading hotels. The foreign colleges will certainly show their colors in the University race: Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Trinity, Wesleyan, Williams, and Dartmouth. It is possible that Bowdoin may yet send a crew, in which case there will be ten crews on the lists, as against eleven last year. Mr. William Wood, of this City, has been appointed referee, and Commodore B. F. Brady will officiate as starter. Each crew has a separate committee of the Saratoga Rowing Association to look after its interests and comforts, and the association has also appointed the following committees, the names of which sufficiently indicate their purpose: Regatta, Reception at the Lake, Invitation and Reception of Invited Guests, Legal, Police, Grand Stand, Surveying and Signals, Finance, Tickets to Grand Stand, College Ball, Printing, Transportation, Music, Flags and Decorations, Camping, Reception College Base-ball Clubs, Reception College Foot-race Contestants, and Reception College Glee Club. It will thus be seen that the Saratoga Rowing Association has spared no pains or expense to make everything go off in a handsome manner, and there is no doubt that this regatta, the horse-races to succeed it, and the grand amateur regatta to take place the last week in August will make this season one of the liveliest that Saratoga has ever known. Already landlords are repainting, refurnishing, and fitting up. Numerous additional boarding-houses are announced, and that mammoth hotel, the United States, is in the last stages of completion, and will be ready for occupancy by the middle of June.

### THE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE ALUMNI SUPPER.

The old graduates of Lafayette College living in New-York City assembled at the Astor House last night, and participated in their annual reunion and supper. Among those present were Hon. W. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Robinson, and Rev. Dr. Hitchcock. The College Faculty was represented by President Cattell, and Profs. Coffin, Coleman, and Raymond. The first toast, "Our Alma Mater," was responded to by Rev. Dr. Cattell, the President of the college. He alluded in his speech to the former condition of the college, and contrasted it with its present state of prosperity. The number of students is now nearly 300. The corps of instructors numbers twenty-seven. The gifts to the college within a few years, amounting to nearly a million of dollars, have placed it on a firm and substantial basis. In the last year or two, $50,000 has been expended on apparatus for the philosophical department of the college. The statements of the President were received with enthusiasm on the part of those present. Hon. W. E. Dodge made a speech in response to the toast, "Our Home—the Empire City." Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Robinson, and Rev. Dr. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, and others, addressed the assembly.

### MR. LELAND'S NEW HOTEL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Last evening there was a very pleasant reunion of the leading hotel men of this City, who assembled at the invitation of Mr. Warren Leland, at the Sturtevant House, to examine the plans of the Palace Hotel, now being erected in San Francisco, and of which he will be lessee and manager. It will be one of the largest hotels in this country, and it is estimated that it will cost $1,200,000. It will cover a space of 96,000 square feet, and will furnish ample accommodation for 1,200 guests. Each room, of which there will be 650, will be lighted directly from the open air, and thoroughly ventilated. The gas and ice used in the establishment will be made on the premises. Each room fronting on the street will have a bay-window, and nearly all of them will have separate closets and baths, and hot and cold water. The building will be six stories high, and will occupy the land bounded by New Montgomery, Market, Annie, and Jessie streets, having frontages as follows: On New Montgomery, 350 feet; Market, 275 feet; Annie, 350 feet, and Jessie, 275 feet. The main entrance will be on New Montgomery street. The plans for the hotel were designed by Mr. J. P. Gaynor, architect, of San Francisco, aided by suggestions from Mr. Leland. The first story of the edifice is already built, and it is expected that the whole will be completed and ready for reception of guests by the first of August, 1875.

### QUEENS COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

During the month of April the wills of the following-named persons were admitted to probate by Surrogate Hagner, of Queens County: George J. Stymels, Hannah T. Townsend, Henry Dorsey, Maria A. Mitchell, Augustine Carman, Stephen S. Hendrickson, Rebecca J. Fleet, Mary Harriott, Robert Gray, Mary Smith, and Joseph Leek. Letters of administration were granted upon the estates of the following-named persons who died intestate: Paul Brown, William Garner, Thomas Langdon, Daniel Morrell, Seaman Post, Mary L. Seaman, and Joseph S. Woodbridge. General guardians were appointed for the following-named minors: Charlotte E. and Teresa E. Coyle; Frederick A., Samuel L., Israel J., William L., and Edward L. Corse; Fannie A., Clark S., and Isaac P. Gouverneur; W. Card, George K., and James B. Harriott, James W. Higbie, and Geo. M. and Emeline Smith. Final accountings were had in the estates of Catherine Dackerman, otherwise Deckerman, Asa Henrickson, Robert Smith, James Dickson, Clark Card, Benjamin Pike, Mary Emma Pike, Harriet Pike, and Robert Kintoul; and there were eighty orders entered.

### RAID ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

No. 131 Bleecker street has long been an objectionable house in the vicinity where it stands. The games of draw-poker, faro, and keno are nightly enacted on the premises. The Police of the Ninth Precinct made a raid on the house Wednesday night and arrested the following: Charles Stewart, No. 131 Bleecker street; George Francis, No. 161 West Twentieth street; Geo. E. Greene, No. 15 East Thirtieth street; Jacob Taylor, No. 38 Cornelia street, and Wm. Reynolds, of No. 12 Minnetta street. Stewart, who is supposed to be the proprietor of the gambling-house, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Sherwood. The remainder of the party, with the exception of Greene, were discharged, he being held in $300 bail. The complainant was Wm. T. Greene, a brother of the prisoner, Geo. E. Greene.

## THE MURDERER WALTZ.

THE CONDEMNED PRISONER KILLS HIS KEEPER IN THE CELL—THE EXECUTION TO-DAY.

The case of the condemned murderer, Waltz, at Catskill, which has attracted so much attention of late by reason of his approaching execution, has been further complicated by the commission of another and most dastardly murder by the prisoner, almost within the shadow of the scaffold. His victim, Charles Ernst, was a Catskill policeman, who, for several days past, had been guarding him. The murder was committed in the cell of the prisoner at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A few minutes after that hour groans were heard proceeding from the cell by the Sheriff and his attendants, who called the murdered man's name, "Charlie," several times, without receiving any response. The padlock of the cell door was then torn off, and the Sheriff and jailor entered, only to find the dying body of the unfortunate keeper, lying at full length on the floor, his head frightfully smashed in four different places, and the double murderer, with the victim's pistol in his hand, standing over him. The desperate brute was asked to surrender the pistol, which he did in a sulky manner, all hope of escape having by this time been frustrated by the crowd gathered in the rooms of the Jail and outside. A bar of iron eighteen inches long, two inches broad, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick, torn from the flooring of his cell, was the weapon with which the deed was accomplished. The unfortunate keeper lived about fifteen minutes after the blows were struck. Intense excitement prevails in Catskill and along the west shore up to Albany. Thousands of excited people have gathered around the jail, and threaten to lynch the prisoner if his execution is postponed or any way interfered with. Sheriff Crooley has telegraphed to Gov. Dix, and Company B of the Tenth Regiment National Guards has been ordered to the place of execution. Up to a late hour last night, the Governor had refused to grant a further stay, although petitioned to that effect, on the ground of Waltz's insanity, certified to by Drs. Kellogg, of the Poughkeepsie Asylum, and Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, in this City.

### YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The fifth of the series of social meetings of the Yale Alumni Association was held last night at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, and was attended by nearly 100 members, graduates of that time-honored alma mater. These entertainments are purely informal, and it is, no doubt, this feature of them which lends them one-half of their attractiveness. There were among the number not a few of the older graduates, and probably two-thirds of them belonged to the classes of the past seven years. Mr. Bliss occupied the chair in the absence of the President of the association, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, during the early part of the evening. Later on, however, Mr. Evarts was present, and noticeable among the members were Prof. O. C. Marsh, Prof. D. C. Eaton, W. C. Whitney, Dr. Gurdon Buck, Wm. Bliss, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, Col. E. L. Gaut, Dr. Ritter, Horace Barnard, A. Adams, Dr. A. B. Ball, and Mr. L. S. Holbrook, editor of the *Yale Courant*, the weekly journal of the college. In the course of the evening Prof. Marsh spoke informally on the ancient lake basins of the Rocky Mountains, having especial reference to the observations made by the Yale exploring party in 1870. He said it was the commonly-accepted idea that there was but a single range in the Rocky Mountains, whereas it actually consisted of three ranges, known respectively as the Wahsatch, the Sierra Nevada, and the coast range. He then proceeded to describe the various geological changes which had taken place throughout the region, and to explain the formation and subsequent subsidence of the lakes, which in the Eocene, the Miocene, and the Pliocene periods existed in that Territory, as well as of the remarkable fossil remains discovered. The party brought to the Yale Museum no less than 300 distinct specimens of animal remains which were unknown to the scientific world up to the time of these explorations.

At the close of the Professor's remarks the association again resolved itself into sociability, and spent the remainder of the evening in pleasant conversation, varied by a collation and songs by the Glee Club.

### MOVING DAY.

May Day in this City will probably be celebrated in the usual style, that is, confined to the sober and serious occupation of moving. Cartmen, it is to be expected, will be as voracious as usual, and try the patience and purses of their employers with all their usual skill. It is well to remember that there is a musty municipal ordinance bearing on this subject, passed away back in the remote ages subsequent to the first Mayoralty of our present Chief Magistrate, and which forbids the infliction of a heavier charge than $1 88 per load of furniture in a one-horse dray, and $7 99 for the same in a two-horse truck. Of course, if the victim enters into a bargain with his tyrannical charioteer, the latter can hold him to it; so it will be well for calculating householders not to be too anxious to agree on a stipulated price beforehand. Another thing to be remembered is the necessity of patience, and plenty of it. A cardinal virtue at all times, on this day it is pre-eminently requisite. When piano legs are reduced to kindling wood and oil paintings are bayoneted with the coal shovel, it is well to be calm—if you can; also, to recollect that it only comes once a year. If it came oftener it might grow monotonous. The number of "movings" this year will be unusually large—a fact principally due doubtless to the recent panic and the dullness of the Winter and Spring. In one respect this May Day will be marked by a novel feature, novel to the social life of modern New-York. This year the descending grade will be patronized, the fine houses abandoned for the less pretentious, and these in turn for the French flats or apartments, in contrast to the usual custom of past years in which each household has strived to elbow its way into something more "select" than its last abode. Meantime many of the finest residences in localities which have heretofore been crowded with tenants are unoccupied, or rented at great reductions from past prices.

Still New-York is not, as a rule, in "reduced circumstances." There are still a few wealthy people left, and, though here and there the over-speculative and the *nouveau riche* may have gone down in the panic, enough of solid and substantial fortunes have weathered the storm to make their absence hardly noticeable.

### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society was held last evening at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, Mr. F. S. Winston in the chair. The report of the Executive Committee stated that the receipts for the past year were far below the expectations of the committee, and set forth that unless assistance was rendered by the various churches, the work of the society must necessarily come to a close. The Treasurer's report showed the united expenses of the City Mission and St. Barnabas Home to be $29,257 42, and the gross receipts to be $19,676 93, leaving a deficiency of $9,580 44. A resolution of thanks was tendered to Mr. James E. Montgomery for his efforts in behalf of the mission at the charity concert held in the Academy of Music, and which gave to the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Robert S. Holt, for the faithful performance of his duties. Election of officers for the ensuing year followed, resulting in the re-election of Bishop Potter as President; Mr. Charles H. Alvord, Treasurer, in the place of Mr. Robert S. Holt, who was elected to the Executive Committee, in the place of Mr. Allen McLane. The board of officers otherwise remains the same. The meeting then adjourned.

### BOLD BURGLARY IN MOTT STREET.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown burglar entered the apartments of Adam Hassman, at No. 278 Mott street, while Mrs. Hassman was asleep, and stole a gold chain and a pocket-book containing $9. He also rifled the bureau drawers, but did not find anything of sufficient value to carry off. While the burglar was moving about the room Mrs. Hassman awoke, but thinking her husband had come home and was undressing, paid no attention to the noise. After the burglar had made his escape Mrs. Hassman found out her mistake, but too late to do any good. Detective Keenan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, has been detailed by Capt. Clinchy to search for the burglar.

### THE DEFAULTER OF THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

Klenen, the arrested defaulter of the Hoboken Savings Bank, stated yesterday that he had been influenced by three particular individuals occupying a high position in society to make loans to them, which they failed to return. By this means he was forced to conceal his transactions. Besides his counsel he has been visited by Hon. W. W. Shippen, William S. Child, one of the Bank Directors, and by Mayor Kimbal, and his father.

### THREE MEN DROWNED.

At 7:30 yesterday morning, as James Jones, Thomas Gibney, and Francis Campbell, laborers, were carrying a heavy sheet of iron up the gangplank leading from the pier at the foot of Seventh street, East River, to the deck of the steamer Ocean Queen, lying alongside the pier, the plank broke and the three men were precipitated into the water. Before aid could be rendered they had disappeared beneath the water and were drowned. Their bodies were carried away by the tide, and have not been recovered.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## NEW-YORK.

We beg to caution our Southern contemporaries against one R. C. Turner, who is traveling through the Gulf States and claiming a connection with THE TIMES. The fellow is an imposter, and entirely unknown at this office.

Mayor Havemeyer received $130 yesterday in aid of the Louisiana sufferers.

The sale of nine ferry franchises, set down for yesterday, was postponed until Saturday.

The Board of Supervisors has allowed a bill of $3,000 for repairs to the Sheriff's office.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Justice Morgan presiding, a number of minor cases were disposed of.

The mails of the Cunard steam-ship *Scotia* were distributed in this City yesterday. They are later by two days' dates.

The funeral of the late Rev. John Neil McLeod, D. D., will take place to-day, at 11 A. M., from the church in Twelfth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Henry Kerr, aged forty-eight, of No. 249 Delancey street, fell from the bowsprit of the ship Jeremiah Thompson, at Pier No. 11 East River, and sustained serious injuries.

Francis Champagne, aged forty-one, a French sailor on the bark Alphonse St. Marie, was seriously injured by being crushed between the bark and a hawser at Pier No. 4 North River, yesterday.

Yesterday an unknown man, apparently about thirty years of age, was taken with fits in Wall street, and died while being conveyed to the New Street Police Station. The remains were sent to the Morgue for identification.

M. Francois Ubassy has challenged Albert Garnier to play him a match game of billiards of 1,000 points up for $500 aside, according to the champion-cup rules. He wishes the contest to come off as soon as possible, as he intends sailing for Europe at an early date.

Counsel for Mr. George Wilkes have published a card stating that their client's sudden departure was not caused by any intention to avoid responsibility in the Chamberlain suit, but was solely due to the advice of his physician, who recommended a voyage to Europe.

John F. Conway, who was brought before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of having forged the indorsement of Rose & Co., of Baltimore, on a Post Office money order, yesterday waived examination, and was held to await a warrant of removal to the scene of his alleged crime.

The monthly statement of the New-York City Mission shows that there are thirty City Missionaries employed; 6,871 visits were made during the month, and 483 meetings held. Meals and lodging were given to 3,780 persons, and 339 families were aided in their homes. Receipts for the month, $2,630 04; expenditures, $9,412 17.

Phillip Sarner, a member of the firm of Sarner Brothers, No. 68 Greene street, arrested on a charge of perjury in having testified falsely at the Fire Marshal's investigation in reference to a recent fire on his premises, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday. Bail was fixed at $15,000, which was furnished by John Marco, of No. 2,356 Third avenue.

Adam Halk, the witness against John Given, charged with the murder of Officer Gibney, at the Battery, was brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday from the House of Detention. John V. Halk, of No. 516 Pearl street, and Edward Richardson, of No. 220 West Twenty-second street, became sureties for Halk's appearance at the trial, and he was accordingly released.

The Local Board of Steam-boat Inspectors, composed of Messrs. Simonson, Matthews, and Thatcher, yesterday, at their office in Pine street, concluded the investigation into the collision of the steamers Electra and City of Boston, and the tugs Camille and Christian. The testimony taken presented no new facts in regard to the collision, and a report, based on the same, will be submitted to the Supervising Inspector of the district.

## BROOKLYN.

Yesterday was pay day for the city officials. The Controller paid out $87,000. To-morrow the Police Department will receive $58,000.

The members of Company F, of the Thirteenth Regiment, will celebrate their thirteenth anniversary by a reception at Gallatin Hall on next Tuesday evening.

Permits for new buildings to the number of 111 have been issued by the Department of Fire and Buildings during the month of April. The city is still unprovided with building inspectors.

The Board of City Works directed Secretary Northrup, yesterday, to prepare and execute the contracts for cleaning the streets of the Fifth and Twenty-fifth Wards, as per award of the Common Council.

Estimates have been presented for the building of the new German hospital to be erected at the corner of Bushwick avenue and Manjer street. There is $25,000 difference between the highest and lowest bidders.

The Panormo murder sensation, originated by the Police, was finally disposed of yesterday by the discharge of Timothy Finnin, the man who, with John Carmody, was arrested on suspicion of having murdered the music-teacher.

Charles H. Requa commenced suit in Justice Morse's Court, yesterday, against the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah, to recover $11 4 for services as a tenor singer for five months. The defense was a general denial. Judge Morse reserved his decision.

A well-dressed young man, named Louis Lermie, was committed for trial by Justice Morse, yesterday morning, on a charge of obtaining $27 worth of goods by false pretenses from a furnishing store on Fulton street. The Police believe they have in Lermie the author of several daring robberies recently committed.

Thos. McGrath entered the jewelry store of Audemars & Shauffuss, on Fulton avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was caught in the act of trying to substitute a spurious ring for a diamond one of great value. He fled from the store, but was tripped in his flight by a citizen, who held him until a policeman arrived.

Justice Pratt has granted the application of D. T. McFarland to have a receiver appointed to take charge of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, unless the company consent to an immediate reference of the case upon which the application is made, and also stipulate not to take proceedings in bankruptcy in the meantime.

Anna Amelia Davis, of No. 53 Harrison street, has commenced suit for limited divorce against her husband, George D. Davis, on the ground that he drove her from his home. The answer sets up that the plaintiff and defendant were never legally married